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Poetry.

A WORD FOR THE PASSIONATE.

'Tis said, as Ali and Mahomet walked
Up Mecca's holy street at eventide,
A desert chieftain, full of fancied wrong,
Strode insolently up to Ali's side:
And wild with passion, heaped upon the saint
Loud, bitter words of menacing complaint.

Serenely silent stood the Prophet by;
He was as one that neither saw nor heard,
And for a time Ali his soul possessed,
And never answered back a railing word.
Then the accuser still more wrathful grew,
And at last—Ali was angry too.

His patience fled, he answered back again;
There was no scornful thing he did not say,
Then turned toward Mahomet for his word.
But the good Prophet had walked far away,
Leaving the venerable Ali there
Alone, the passion of his foe to bear.

All was deeply hurt, and when they met,
Said to Mahomet, "It was false to thee,
Most false and cowardly to leave thy friend
Alone, contending with his enemy.
It would have been enough for thee to speak;
If not, thou couldst have smote him on the cheek."

"Ali," the Prophet answered, "thou wast false,
False to thyself and me and falsest still
To those Great Powers set watchers for thy soul,
Who, weeping, leave thee, when thou wilt do ill.
Listen to what Mahomet saw, they say
Whose fault it was, thy friends all went away.

"When first the accuser spoke, and thou wert calm,
I saw ten angels standing by thy side,
To all his falsehoods—while thy tongue was still—
These mighty angel advocates replied.
His charges fell to earth, while to the sky
They lifted thee in prayer continually.

"But when with railing words Ali began
To clear himself the angels could not stay.
I saw them, weeping, leave thee, one by one,
And at the last, I also went away."
Then Ali bowed his head—and no one heard
From Ali's lips another angry word.
—*Lillie E. Barr, in N. Y. Ledger.*

Our Story Teller.

Written for the BLADE.

ELLENBOROUGH'S ERROR;

—OR—

The Poison of Jealousy.

BY DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER I.

THE MARRIAGE.

Standing in the window of her father's stately mansion with the manner of a true patrician in her attitude, and the soul of an ardent lover of nature beaming from her glorious eyes, Marion Vaux, in semblance approached as near the ideal angel as any mortal embodiment it is permitted man to gaze upon. There are women whose beauty arrests and exacts the admiration of all who look upon them, irrespective of age, sex, or condition in life; whom to see once, is to remember forever. Such an one was Marion Vaux. As she stood there silently drinking the splendor of the growing morn, inhaling the perfumed air, laden with the odor of countless flowers, and thinking—thinking unceasingly of the blissful present, a hand was laid softly upon her arm. Turning quickly, Marion Vaux met the smiling eyes of her friend Rachel Meade, who, looking afar, and pointing to the distant hills, said:

"Could anything be finer than that?"

"Marion Vaux swept the horizon swiftly with her soul-lit eyes for the twentieth time at least, and answered in a low tone,

"Impossible."

The soft, slumbrous morning light veiled the hillsides with a purplish glow, and crowned their crests, as only the Summer sun can, with rarest tints of amber, and crimson, and gold, until they stood aloft like billows. Vistas of heavenly beauty stretched past the pillars and arches of crimson clad glories that lifted themselves gradually above the hill tops, until their marvelous brightness blended with the wondrous tints of the illimitable azure overhead. And now, in the distance, the first rays of the sun falling upon the bay, its waters shown like burnished gold.

"O! Marion!" said Rachel Meade in a tone not unmixed with awe, and reverence, "It is like a glimpse of Paradise. See, the hill-tops look like billows bounding the shores of time, beckoning us on to a life of purity and everlasting peace."

"It is beautiful, entrancing," sighed Marion, "I could look on it forever."

"It is a happy omen, Marion."

Why did Marion Vaux blush? She did not answer. Instead, she toyed with the tassal that hung from her waist, and averted her gaze.

"A glorious omen, Marion, for a wedding day. Yours will be a happy life. It is not often," here Rachel Meade's voice sank to a whisper; "a woman marries the man of her choice, and, perhaps it's as well."

"Machel, you surely do not mean that?"

Marion Vaux's eyes flashed a look of wondering surprise upon her friends.

"It is a sad truth, Marion."

Marion's face betrayed her perplexity. At the end of a few moments she said, with great deliberation.

"I cannot conceive any power, any combination of circumstances that would influence or govern me in marrying, save—"

"The power of love," interrupted Rachel Meade, gaily. "I believe it, Marion. At the same time we are not all alike."

Marion pondered. Her thoughts were turned into a channel to which they were not unaccustomed. Her companion glanced at her furtively, admiringly, for she was a true friend. Suddenly Marion came out of her reverie, saying with much spirit:

"Rachel, if I thought the day would ever come when Trevor Ellenborough would be less than he is now, do you know, even this day—yes, were it but a minute before the vow was made, that vow that binds two together forever would never be uttered by me—never!"

"I know it—it would be like you Marion. How happy you must be to have not a single doubt."

"Happy" Marion spoke softly, "you will never know how happy I am until you love as I love, Rachel. But listen. What is that? It is the early train. Trevor will be here in half an hour. And I have so much to do. I must not idle any more."

"You have ample time. We are the only ones astir," answered Rachel, "besides, a few minutes will suffice. Heigh ho!"

"What a convenience it is to be able to be married in the morning and set out in a traveling suit. So economic I, too."

And then the young beauties laughed.

A bird with bright plumage shot out suddenly from a tree, darted before the window occupied by the early risers, twittered joyously, circled above them, then flew away with a carol that seemed to fill the morning air. As Rachel looked after it, Marion said:

"We are losing time; there is much to be done yet, and—hark! did I not tell you Trevor would be here soon?"

A carriage dashed down the road at a rapid pace. The early sun's rays fell slantingly on the revolving wheels until they resembled disks of burnished silver. The driver whip cut the still air, and snapped over the horses heads, whose mettlesome heels needed no urging.

It was Ellenborough's equippage, of which he was very proud, inasmuch as the steeds were acknowledged the finest in the country. When Ellenborough held the reins, it was said he grasped $10,000 in each hand. If he had a weakness (which some were disposed to doubt,) it was betrayed in his fondness of fine horses.

As the carriage containing Ellenborough and the groomsman whirled along the road, Marion Vaux and her friend withdrew from the window a little distance. Directly the carriage turned upwards into the avenue, a head was thrust out of the carriage window, and an eager, wistful face looked up at the Vaux mansion. The face, need we say, was Trevor Ellenborough's, and the wistful look was that of a lover's. Observing the look even at that distance, Marion impulsively leaned out of the window, and looked down at the bright face with a smile. The face turned upwards reflected the smile, and a hand was waved, and a kiss was tossed daintily to Marion.

At that moment the face at the window seemed to Ellenborough the face of a veritable angel. On the other hand, the face at the carriage window was more perfect in Marion Vaux's eyes than that of Apollo Belvidere. At that moment earth held for Marion but one man; for Ellenborough but one woman.

O! the magic talisman, love. * * * * * *

It was a very quiet marriage, but by no means unimposing. That was not in accordance with the views of the Vaux, and Ellenborough was scrupulously observant of etiquette. The guests bidden to the ceremony were numerous, representing the bluest of the blue blood boasted by the County.

The Vaux mansion, capacious as it was, was never taxed more to minister to the convenience and perfect freedom of its guests. Every available apartment was occupied. Not the least among the notables in the brilliant assemblage of wealth, intellect and distinguished lineage, was Bishop Rannes, whose presence would have lent dignity to any assemblage in Christendom. He it was who, of his own accord, volunteered to discharge what he was afterward heard to declare was the pleasantest duty of his life, the offices of his calling which breathed a benison upon the richly freighted barque freshly launched upon the perilous bridal voyage of life. Never did young couple set out under more favorable auspices. Wealth in abundance was at their disposal. Both were richly endowed, mentally and physically. The man had availed himself of the opportunities his age afforded; the woman, too, while wholly free from the foibles of her age, enhanced her natural charms with the superb grace of culture which belonged to a past age. An impartial judge viewing the man and woman as they stood before the Bishop would have hesitated, perhaps declared it impossible to decide which was the finer specimen of their sex. The social circle which claimed them as choice ornaments had never presumed to dispute the verdict that weighed each evenly against the other. It was, then, on all hands conceded that very rare thing, an unexceptional marriage. For once the world, which always intrudes itself uninvited, and assumes the burden of discussion concerning matters that can only affect the parties to the contract, declared that the marriage was in every way appropriate. That the man's illustrious name was an equivalent for the woman's graces; that the woman's spotless reputation was of itself sufficient to shed a lustre upon the man's glittering wealth, had that been necessary, which, in view of her probable inheritance, was voted an unnecessary consideration. That each in their way; he with his fairly earned man's honors; she with her scepter of supremacy over his sisters, were evenly balanced.

"My dear boy," said Mr. John Vaux, in his kindliest manner, as he wrung his son in law's hand at the carriage door, bestowing an affectionate look upon him, "hereafter you will permit me to regard you as my own son, not the man the law would give me, but the man whom, above all others, I desired to make my son.

To which Trevor replied with emotion, "We have both gained, I hope."

This by-play, be it remembered, was wholly unobserved by the groups clustered on the lawn and piazza. A minute later Trevor sat beside his bride. Opposite them were Rachel Meade and Charles Labue, the greatest wit of his peculiar circle, to whom brilliant weddings were ordinary affairs.

Ellenborough's thoroughbreds, restive under the curb, at a movement of the driver, arched their proud necks until they resembled bows, and bounded forward amid a chorus of farewells.

CHAPTER II.

HEART'S EASE.

"Does it please you?"

Ellenborough observed her attentively. His wife cast a last look about her, and as the restful smile which surprised her husband as a new charm illuminated her face said, as if in answer to inward communing, rather than to his question.

"Perfectly. Nothing could be more charming, or gratifying." Then with vivacity as she seated herself on a hassock tossed her playfully by Ellenborough, and looked out upon the lake.

"Now then. It becomes our duty, most worshipful sir, to baptise our household gods. By the way, our possessions includes everything within the range of vision. Not one jot of my claim will I abate. Do you hear, sir?"

"For the present I am all ears. You have only to will it, and—"

"Dinner will be announced immediately," said a discreet servant, who made his appearance at that moment.

"He has taken the words out of your mouth," said Marion.

"I think he has said something infinitely better, and more appropriate than anything I could have thought of. I am consuming with hunger. The lake breeze, no doubt."

"Had I your appetite, Trevor," said Marion, "I would be proud of it; I certainly should not invent excuses, much less apologize for it."

"Which affords me the opportunity I have waited for, namely, to compliment you upon your gastronomic powers. It is only within the past three months that I learned how much a woman could eat. Formerly, I held that the chief difference between women and angels lay in the fact—it was only a supposition, however, that women were a little lower because of their dependence upon common creature comforts. I really was not aware of the important part they play as consumers of general produce.

"But talking of that reminds me. We have traveled far to day, and I am really anxious to experience the novelty of sitting down in one's own house."

"And I, too," said Marion. "Won't it be a novelty. Until I assume the management. Then, O! mortal man, prepare for tepid chocolate, ill or overdone baked meats, dyspeptic pastry, rancid oils, and all the miseries that result from negligence, ignorance,—but hold; there are the servants. It become me to resume my dignity."

And right royally she acquitted herself. The servants, all schooled in the service of the families, recognized the subtle power only attained by thorough culture, exhibited by the presiding genius of the establishment. Although all the servants were unknown to her, having been provided by the master of the house, ere the first meal was disposed of, the new mistress was voted by one and all the most perfect lady in the land.'

Absurd as it may seem to some of my readers, this judgment was not so ridiculous or *malapropos*, as some may think. It was based on the teachings of a good school experience.

As the reader has doubtless divined, the young couple were but just returned from their wedding tour, which occupied three months.

The frosts of October had reddened the last leaves of the oak, and nipped relentlessly the later rose-buds, when Ellenborough and his beautiful wife arrived at Heart's Ease. The name was new to it. The place was purchased by Ellenborough shortly after his engagement. Ever since, workmen had been employed in beautifying it, and in reclaiming waste places. Anticipating his wife's wishes, Ellenborough was careful not to rob the surroundings of the natural beauties which, to an artist's eye possessed unusual charms. Art in every instance was subservient to the paramount claims of nature.

Dinner over, the joint proprietors of Heart's Ease strolled out of the house again to contemplate their possession.

"This," said Ellenborough, as he placed a rustic chair for his young wife, "is the best place to obtain a view of our possessions."

"Could anything be more inviting," answered Marion. "The shrubbery seems to have grown at its own sweet will. And such a variety of foliage—and no stiff-lines or sharp angles in the landscape. I can scarcely realize that I am not looking upon a nook transplanted from the heart of England, only the foliage is so much more beautiful. Such rich browns, russets, and carmines, are only to be found under American skies after all."

Heart's Ease was located upon a gentle eminence, with a rivulet skirting the base, which gave the premises a picturesque appearance. Ellenborough, as I have already intimated preserved the really fine trees, several of which graced the approach to the main building. The grounds immediately about the house were beautified with all the graces at the command of the modern landscape gardener. The management of the foliage itself was a study. While exuberant, it gratified the idea, harmonizing with the general surroundings. The chief charm of all lay in the fact, doubtless that the grounds contained many surprises. The elegant fountains, with their really elaborate designs, were for the most part concealed from view, yet so contrived that when the visitor arrived at them, new avenues of beauties were opened up to him. The rustic bridges, grottos, and above all, the artificial lake fed by the rivulet, elicited the instant admiration of all who looked upon them.

The edifice was finely proportioned, large, with an inviting entrance, broad, high windows, admirably ventilated and as imposing as it was inviting. There was nothing stiff or repellant in or about it. Of the composite order, viewed from from all sides, it presented a series of broken lines gratifying to an artist's or architect's eye.

The interior arrangements corresponded with the outer. The apartments were admirably arranged, convenience and adaptability having the first claims. Tortuous and eccentric stairways, obstinately jutting corners, and dreary landings were avoided. God's sunlight was employed unsparingly everywhere, never excluded.

The appointments of this attractive edifice cost Ellenborough a small fortune. The rarest specimens of art; the finest furniture; the richest carpets and hangings; busts, full lengths; landscapes; engravings; and all purchased at fabulous prices, rendendered Heart's Ease the theme of universal admiration even among the exclusive circle which claimed the proprietors of all this magnificence and comfort as its bright ornaments.

"Well?" said Ellenborough when his wife had drank her fill of the beauties stretched out before them

"I am afraid, Trevor," the words were spoken hesitatingly, "this is too much happiness to last."

"I foresee one thing," answered Ellenborough, "you will need some one help you enjoy it. In my absence, I mean."

"In your absence? I did not know—"

"That I must grub at least six hours per day on an average. Count for your self. There is the journey in and out. An hour lost. From 10 to 3 (I am methodical) are five hours. Say I am a slave to business and its demands from 9:30 to 3:30. Of course I am aware some envious persons would term it enjoyment. It is a pursuit nevertheless, and not a pleasure."

"Then why not give it up?"

"On the principle that a drink of cold water is never relished so much as when one is thirsty. It affords variety, besides advancing pecuniary interests. Besides, a man without an object is my aversion."

"And mine."

"So you see we are of one mind. Hence the necessity—I never thought of it before—of companionship during my absence."

"Employing your own logic, I do not see that it follows."

"Proceed."

"Did you not say that thirst rendered cold water a luxury. The mornings and evenings will be all the pleasanter."

"Very happily turned indeed. Have it your own sweet way."

He stooped as he spoke, and kissed her tenderly. The subject was dropped, and they strolled arm-in-arm to the edge of the lake, and looked out upon its placid waters. Hull down on the horizon, a gallant vessel with every stitch of canvass spread before the breeze, stood out for a distant port.

As they looked, the same thought entered the mind of each. Their lives had been so fashioned as to enable them to set out on the trial voyage of life under auspices as favorable as those which attended the receding ship.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

An Anecdote of Agassiz.

A correspondent of the London *Nature* inwriting of Harvard, and of the devotion of Prof. Agassiz to that college, says:

"It is delightful to hear in general conversation in Boston spontaneous recognitions of Agassiz's eminent services. Many stories are current of his indomitable courage in carrying out schemes for the advancement of his favorite studies, of his consummate address, which enabled him to win over into active assistance men who were disposed to be indifferent, if not hostile. One interesting anecdote is told of a dinner party at which he was present, when Mr. Ticknor gave an account of an early meeting of the British Association. At the geological section there had been a paper on fossil fishes, and, said Mr Ticknor, one speaker who evidently knew the subject profoundly, proceeded to show the audience the characters of the types of ancient fishes, and remarked that he had no doubt that a specimen would yet be discovered exhibiting a certain structure which he illustrated by a drawing on the board. Murchison, who was in the chair, thereupon pulled out from a drawer a specimen which had just come up from Scotland, and had not yet been exhibited. It completely bore out the prognostication. Agassiz had been listening to the tale with undisguised interest, and when Mr. Ticknor turned round and pointing to him said, 'There is the man,' he started up flushed with excitement and exclaimed, 'It was the proudest moment of my life.' Such anecdotes affectionately preserved show how he lives in the memory of the community he strove so earnestly to benefit."

TITTLE TATTLE.

"Servian Folk-Lore," in Harper's.

Fair Nathalie at evening tide
Walked out with her own true love,
The thick green grass beneath their feet,
And the thick green trees above.
Then Zuska said, "My own sweetheart,
Give me one kiss before we part."

The listening grasses heard and saw,
And could not the secret keep—
The dear sweet secret! Every blade
Whispered the tale to the sheep—
The silly sheep, who were so glad,
They straightway told the shepherd lad.

The shepherd told a traveler
(For he loved fair Nathalie);
The traveler told a sailor boy
One night on the lonely sea;
The sailor to his roving ship
Too quickly let the secret slip.

For the ship to the salt sea waves
That ever run to and fro,
Said, "When the inland rivers come
To mix with the ocean's flow,
Ask after Nathalie, pretty one,
And if the handsome Zuska won."

So at the last that river heard
That flowed by Nathalie's cot,
And the maid's mother one fine day
Went there with her water pot,
And heard the tale, and told the maid,
And many an angry word was said.

Nathalie blamed the river much,
And the river blamed the sea,
The sea said, with an angry roar,
"The ship's to blame, not me,
The ship, tossed wildly to and fro,
Creaked out, "The sailor told me so."

The sailor said, "The traveler
Is the one that should be blamed;"
The traveler said, "The shepherd boy
Should never the tale have named;
I surely thought, so far away,
No harm can come from what I say."

The shepherd blamed the tattling sheep.
The sheep cried, "Oh! and alas!
So much of grief and quarreling comes
Because of that tell tale grass.
What on earth did it see amiss
In little Nathalie's parting kiss?"

SQUIRE PAUL.

The Story of a Life.

BY HANS WARRING.

CHAPTER XVI.

The morning which followed the night of terror was so smiling and sunny, and the garden at Villa Kayser lay so peacefully, sparkling with dew, in the light of the morning sun, that Marie, who had just emerged from the house and was descending the front steps, felt almost inclined to consider the events of the night a dream. All around was so calm and still that she might have imagined that the earth was a paradise of peace and happiness, the harmonious beauty of which could never be disturbed by scenes of fierce passion and brutal violence. And yet her nerves were still quivering from the effect of the horrors of the night, and her heart ached when she thought of their inevitable consequences.

No further intelligence from the factory had yet reached her. She had only learned through Mrs. Horig that, while she was sleeping fitfully, a messenger had arrived who had demanded blankets and old linen for the wounded, and briefly mentioned that all was going on well. But in spite of this news, she could not calm her heart. She now almost regretted not having followed her first impulse, which prompted her to hasten to the spot immediately after the end of conflict, offer her assistance, and see for herself how her dear ones had passed through the night. But, on mature reflection, she had rejected this plan. She had told herself that she, who had been intentionally sent from the house, ought not to return to it until she was summoned. Her two companions had also been of the opinion that they must wait patiently, and ought not to expose themselves to the possibility of receiving surprise or even disapprobation at their coming on the faces of the gentlemen. So they had returned to the house in silence, and had repaired to their rooms. But Marie could find no rest. At the first sound that made itself heard in the house, she had risen, and, after hastily performing her toilet, had gone down to the garden. There she now stood, looking longingly over towards the factory. But a short distance lay between her and the spot to which she was drawn by a power that was stronger than she. She had already opened the garden gate and struck into the well-known footpath before she was wellaware of her intention. It was a pleasant path, which followed the zigzag turns of a brook, and was shaded by thick alder bushes. She went on with hasty steps. Her anxiety had grown so great that it overcame all hesitation on her part. And—she asked herself—who could blame her if she wanted to be assured of the safety of her dear ones? Who could reproach her for coming without being summoned? They were her brothers to whom she was hastening.

And yet her step involuntarily grew slower; for there was one in her brother's company in whose eyes she would not for anything in the world wish to appear unwomanly or bold. It was not alone her anxiety for her brothers which drove her on. During the night already she had recognized distinctly that it was no longer on them that the chief happiness of her life depended. Yes, it was for this man who a few short weeks ago had been almost a stranger to her that her tears had flowed; it was for him that she had been anxious and alarmed. And why should she conceal the treasure which she had discovered in her heart from him, its owner? She knew that it would make him happy to learn that his love was returned. Yes, she would let him read her heart; just then, in the excitement of the moment, that seemed easy enough.

But again her step faltered. What if he suddenly stood before her, with that sarcastic smile on his lips, and that keen look in his gray eyes—would she have the courage to carry out her resolve? He was a calm, deliberate man, who did not approve of acting on momentary impulse. What if she were to meet him now—and, with a slight raising of his bushy eyebrows, which with him always denoted disapproving surprise, he should say to her, "Why, where are you going, Miss Marie? Pray, turn back. Your brother's house is no place for ladies." If he said so, what would she answer?

She did not suspect how soon this question would be solved, for while she was considering what she should do on such an occasion, she had come to a turn in the path, and the object of her thoughts suddenly stood before her, face to face with her. How she had longed to see him! And now she stood there trembling, incapable of giving him a word of greeting. She could only give him her hand, and look at him with eyes dimmed with tears. And now, actually, almost the identical words fell from his lips which she had attributed to him only a few moments before. She had to laugh when she heard them; and, laughing, she pulled out her pocket-handkerchief to dry the tears which ran down her cheeks unceasingly.

"Where are you going, Miss Marie?" he asked, looking at her keenly from beneath his bushy brows. "It is well that I met you, for you would be superfluous over there. I can't help it, you will have to turn back with me. But calm yourself; your brothers are well."

Not a trace of sarcasm was in his smile; he seemed to find her agitation quite natural.

"And you say nothing about yourself? Do you think we have not been anxious for you too? Are you entirely unhurt?"

"Yes, indeed, safe and sound, and all right. I had not, however, joined your brother as a combatant, but as a prudent friend; and, if necessary, as an influential mediator. If our military aid had arrived an hour later—that is, too late to prevent the forcible entrance of the furious mob into the factory—I might have been of use. I am well known here, and something of a favorite. Perhaps my warning voice might have saved a life dear to you if the worst had come to the worst."

"Oh, you dear good friend! you think of everything; you are always noble, brave, and prudent!"

"Your praise could almost make me proud, Miss Marie."

"My praise? A poor reward for all you have done for us!"

"I wish for no better. But now dry your tears. Your anxiety for your brothers is natural enough, but as I have assured you that—"

"Why do you talk only of my anxiety for my brothers?" asked Marie, stopping and looking in his face. "Will you not believe me when I tell you that my anxiety, during this horrible night, was just as much for you as for them, if not more? I was surprised at it myself, and called myself a heartless sister; but I could not help it—even if I could have done so, I would not have wished to—that my thoughts always wandered to you, my noble, generous friend! that my chief apprehension was for you. And now, when, setting aside every consideration, I was about to hasten over there to see how matters stood, it was the wish—".

She could not go on. He had seized her hands and held them firmly.

"It was for me, then, that you were anxious? It was to meet me—to see me—that you came this way?"

"Why need you ask any more?"

"Does that mean that you really care for me a little?"

"A little? It is not generous of you to doubt."

They stood opposite each other, and as she now raised her eyes to his with a deep, earnest look, and yet with a smile on her lips, he placed her arm firmly within his own,

"There," he said; "now we'll go home. Home—we two together. How prophetic of happiness that sounds, Marie! And I always thought you did not care much for me. I thought, indeed, that I might count on some gratitude, but it was just that which kept me back. And when ever I did feel inclined to inquire into my fate, your honest eyes always deterred me."

They walked on rapidly. Marie kept up bravely. As they entered the garden, and the handsome house (built in the Italian style) lay before them, he asked:

"How do you like my house, Marie? Do you think you shall enjoy living in it?"

"Very much, for I like it: but I like the owner better."

A quiet, happy smile lit up his features; but, in a few moments, he stopped and loooked at her.

"You cannot deny, however," he said, "that that which I have to offer you pleases you. You like my house, my garden, my carriages and horses, do you not? If I had been a poor man, you never would have thought of me. You would have begged to be excused from sharing privations with me, eh?"

If Marie had not known the history of his unhappy marriage, his suspicious manner would perhaps even now have roused her indignation. But the words which Hanna had spoken the day before were still sounding in her ears, and inclined her to be mild and indulgent.

"I have never in my life possessed wealth, and never longed for it," she said, quietly. "My wants are so simple and my tastes so little expensive, that I can do without it in the future too. Indeed, I do not wish to live otherwise than as I have lived heretofore. Why should I avariciously strive for money, which—"

"Oh, forgive me—forgive me! Forget what I have said! You will often have to be indulgent with me, for I am a cross, crabbed fellow. Nor must you believe that I am foolish enough to demand a love which is satisfied with a heart in a cottage! I know myself, and make allowance for my years. Life teaches us a modest estimation of ourselves, and therefore—"

"But I will not hear of modesty in this case," Marie interrupted him, half laughing and half in vexation. "Every man has a right to demand from the woman to whom he makes an honest, honorable proposal of marriage an equally honest affection. I am conscious of being able to fulfil this demand; are you satisfied with that assurance?"

"Thank you; I shall not forget your words," he answered, in a subdued voice. "And when shall it be? Remember that I have no time to lose."

"Nobody has any time to lose; nor have I, if the question is to be happy."

"Very well; then let us say in four weeks."

"Yes."

Before she was aware of his intention, he had taken her head between his two hands—not impetuously, but gently and softly—and kissed her on the forehead and lips. And as—somewhat disconcerted by this proceeding—she was readjusting her hat, with a red face, she heard a light, rapid step coming down the path.

"That is Paula," she whispered, hastily. "Pardon me if I leave you; I shall be better prepared to meet her presently."

She slipped aside among the shubbery, and as she turned towards the house she heard Paula's fresh voice bidding her guardian a cheerful "good morning." She did not see that a smiling side-glance was directed at her retreating figure, and that Paula, with head shrewdly bent on one side, winked at her guardian significantly."

"Good morning, Squire Paul," said the latter; "well and happy in spite of the sleepless night?"

"Your appearance, my dear sir, cannot but banish all anxiety; you look so fresh, so radiant, and hopeful. Your brow is lit with such unmistakable joy and pride of victory that one cannot doubt of your bringing good news."

"You are an excellent physognomist, my dear Squire. You look through a man's coat and vest into his heart, and see the sunshine that is hidden deep within it."

"Then I am not mistaken—the parties have laid down their arms and made peace?"

"Better still," replied Kayser; "the belligerent powers have formed an alliance which will cause their interests to coalesce in future. According to human calculation, it will be a union which will prove to be for the benefit of all concerned."

"How glad I am!" cried Paula, cordially grasping her guardian's hands. "That is indeed an event which holds out the best hopes for the future. You have made good use of your morning hours, I congratulate you. You have not only, like a wise man, secured your own happiness, but at the same time have shown yourself a good patriot and a judicious statesman. The prevailing dissensions would soon be settled if your example would be generally followed."

"You seem to be inclined, Squire Paul, to settle all political, ecclesiastical, and national conflicts in this way. You apply the principle of political economy—that he who successfully administers his own property, increases at the same time the wealth of the nation—to happiness as well, both domestic and national, and deduce from that the duties that are incumbent upon you as a good citizen, eh?"

He was evidently in good spirits, and looked askance with a smile at his ward, with whom he was walking up and down in front of the house. The happy settlement of the affairs of his own heart had caused him to desire more strongly than ever that the question which he supposed to be pending between Max and Paula might be brought to an issue. The latter, too, considered the time well-chosen for introducing her own matter, and therefore met her guardian half way.

"You know," she said, "that I do not like roundabout ways, and that I am fond of approaching my aim directly."

"Yes indeed," he replied, smiling, "I have repeatedly had occasion, during the past few days, of observing this estimable quality in you."

"For that reason, I now wish to tell you frankly and honestly that I have made my choice, and have the intention of marrying."

"An intention which I discovered on the very day after your return."

"You surprise me! It is incredible how your eye could thus penetrate to the lowest depths of my soul!"

"The lowest depths of your soul were not very difficult to fathom. You have taken good care that no one should remain in doubt of your intentions."

"I hope you do not think that wrong: I have a frank nature, which finds it difficult to keep a secret."

"I do not consider it wrong; and, although it is somewhat contrary to the usual custom it—"

"Usual custom! If there is anything which I hate cordially it is that usual custom," Paula interrupted, energetically. "I suppose I ought first to have asked the opinion of all my kith and kin, and waited till everything had been talked over and criticised by all the old gossips of the family, both male and female."

"Don't get excited," said Kayser, laughing. "You left nobody any time to consider; you had made up your mind in the twinkling of an eye."

"What pleases me the most in the whole matter is that you are all vexed. You would have wished to say something in the matter; but I managed without you. I surprise you with the accomplished fact," said Paula.

It was evident that she was greatly annoyed at her guardian's words, so much so as to forget that she wished to make an ally of him. And the fact that he retained his composure, and looked at her askance with his accustomed sarcastic smile, irritated her still more.

"As far as I am concerned, you are mistaken. I am willing to give you the credit of having taken the initiative yourself, like an energetic little squire that you are. So the matter is entirely settled?"

"Yes."

"Well, that is right. The chief thing is always to know just what we want; and then—go ahead. To the brave belongs the world."

"Is that all you have to say to me?"

"No indeed! I congratulate you with all my heart. You might have made a worse choice."

"You are really very kind."

"I only wish you had taken a little more time—I wish it for your own sake. He is a man of calm deliberation—a man who dislikes all hastiness. I wish you could have heard his delicate scruples when I talked with him about the matter yesterday."

Paula's eyes opened wider, and her lips were pressed firmly upon each other, as she stopped and stared into her guardian's face.

"He would not hear of such a quick solution of the question," continued the latter, unsuspectingly. "He said very truly that some time of courtship ought to precede a proposal of marriage. I feel convinced that this abrupt way of deciding the matter is not at all to his taste."

Paula's cheek, which till then had glowed with a dark, angry red, suddenly grew pale. Her eyes flashed close to Kayser's astonished gaze, and her whole appearance struck him as so alarming that he would have withdrawn a few paces if the young lady had not held one of his coat-buttons firmly between her fingers.

"Am I to understand," she asked, in a low voice, "that you have offered my hand to Mr. Max Reinhard?—that you have ventured to give him this idea?"

"Ventured? The venture was not such a very great one, after all that had preceded it on your part," he replied, protruding his lower lip. "Do you think him blind not to understand such hints?"

"Do you know what you are saying? Do you know that you are grossly insulting me? Your words contain the deepest offence that can be shown to a girl of refined feelings."

"Refined feelings? Seems to me it is rather late in the day for you to remember that."

"And when I bade this man welcome to my house; when I greeted him with frank cordiality; when I would have called upon the whole world to witness the pleasure which I felt when he stood before me, and recognized every feature of his face as one that was dear and strangely familiar to me—then you ventured to believe that I had designs upon *him*? And, subsequently, when I begged you to consider my property as his, and to give him every assistance which it would furnish, you thought I wanted to use my money for buying me a husband? What have I done that you should have thought me capable of such an unwomanly, undignified action?"

During this speech Kayser's face had worn, by turns, an expression of astonishment and displeasure.

"What was your intention, if not that?" he asked.

"What was my intention? I wanted to show how much I thought of him; how entirely he corresponded with the picture which my fancy had drawn of him. I wanted to show him a sisterly affection—"

"Now I've had enough of this whole mixed-up affair," cried Kayser, in rising anger. "Sisterly affection, indeed! Who ever heard of such a thing! Do you take me for a fool? I think one of us must have lost their senses, but I am happy to know that I am not the one."

"Mr. Kayser!" cried Paula.

"Or do you, perhaps, consider it a very sensible and proper mode of proceeding, first to make a long palaver about your intention of getting married, and then—"

He suddenly ceased speaking and looked intently along the road.

"There—now we have it! There they are already!" he cried, in a tone of vexation; "and I have not yet told Mrs. Horig that I expected company."

"Whom do you expect? Who is coming?" cried Paula.

"Why, the two Reinhards, of course. How should they get any breakfast in that empty nest?"

"Why did you not tell me sooner that you had invited them?" asked Paula, hastily springing up the steps.

Kayser did not answer; but he looked angrily after his ward, as she also ran lightly up the stairs to the upper story, and heard her, with the loud, excited cry of "Marie! Hanna!" burst open the door to the sitting-room of the latter. Then he grumblingly turned towards the servants, whom he had hastily summoned, to give them the necessary orders; and, this done, he was called upon to receive the two brothers, whose carriage had just drawn up before the house.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Worst We Ever Heard.

Baltimore Herald.

A schoolboy got up and read a composition on "The Tree." He got as far as "This subject has many branches," when the teacher said "Stop! you have not made your bough yet." "If you interrupt me again," said the boy, "I'll leave." "You give me any more of your impudence, and I'll take the sap out of you," said the teacher, and then the regular order of business proceeded.

VENEZUELAN CRUELTY.

J. E. Wheelock's Story of Outrage—Arrested and Charged with Robbery—Tortured by the Officers—What He Intends to Do About It.

New York Tribune.

An outrage was perpetrated upon an American citizen in Venezuela in September by a civil officer of the Venezuelan Government known as a Commissary. John E. Wheelock, a native of Ithaca, in this State, was on the point of leaving South America for New York, after having served for several months as Superintendent of a mine. After he recovered from his injuries he left Venezuela and last week arrived in Brooklyn, where he is now. Mr. Wheelock tells the following story of his experience in Venezuela and his arrest and subsequent treatment:

"I have been connected for a number of years with mining interests in both North and South America. While in the City of Bolivar I was engaged by a company there composed of Venezuelans and Italian merchants to become superintendent of the Eureka Mine in the Caratal mining district, about 200 miles southeast of Bolivar. I began work there on July 1 and on September 5 work in the mine was suspended, as the ore did not prove as rich as expected. I was paid off in full and intended to set out for New York on September 13. On that day I was arrested on complaint of an Italian named Patroni, who had been placed in charge of the mine, and who has since been discovered to be a fugitive from justice, from Demerara, of having robbed him of $1,200. I had been staying with Patroni for some time previous to my arrest and he knew that I had about $800 in my possession. After the arrest my arms were tied tight behind me and with an escort of three or four peons as guard, I was sent back to Eureka, the Italian and the commissary following a short distance behind. The commissary is a full-blooded negro and an ex-revolutionary General.

"My arms were tied so tight that they became very painful. I repeatedly requested the guard to slacken the cords, but he would not do so until I promised him five dollars. He then gave place to another guard, who again tightened the cords and demanded money if I wanted them loosened. Arrived at Eureka, I was taken into the room where the safe was that I was accused of having robbed. After some questions from the Commissary through an interpreter, I was charged with robbing the safe and ordered to tell where the money was. He had previously searched my trunk and everything I had. As I knew nothing about the robbery and could give no information he held some conversation with Patroni, who speaks good Spanish, after which the Italian left the room. The Commissary then ordered my arms to be tied again behind me, and I was raised by the cord which held my arms till I was suspended from a peg in the wall, my feet being some distance from the floor. The pain was excruciating. I was continually told that if I would tell where the money was I would be set free. I cannot say how long I was suspended in the air, for every moment seemed an age to me, and they lowered and raised me many times.

"Then they changed the manner of torture. They stretched a rope across the room with a peculiar slipnoose or lasso in the center, raised my body and thrust me through this slipnoose, until it passed around me a little below my breast, then the rope was hauled tight, and I was left suspended in this manner. The agony was awful; I could only draw less than half a breath; I could not speak, but every few minutes two of the peons would rush forward and raise me up, thus relieving the pressure and enabling me to answer the frequently repeated questions about where the money was hidden. I was frequently told that if I would confess I would be liberated.

"After repeating this many times I was taken down and with my arms still tied in a very painful manner behind me, I was led half a mile into the forest with the commissary, interpreter and peons. Here a rope was stretched between two trees. In it were two slipnooses in which my two bare ankles were placed. The rope was then pulled taut, raising me from the ground and leaving me hanging head downward in the air. All I had passed through before was as nothing when compared to what I now endured. Suspended with my head down, the rope cutting the flesh of my ankles, my arms tied so tight behind me that they were swollen and purple, I was kept in that position until I became insensible, when I was lowered to the ground until I partially recovered, and was again questioned, and again suspended in the air and frequently struck with the swords of my guards, and the rope which held me brutally jerked. After this I was carried to the edge of a deep 'prospect hole,' and was told that unless I informed them where the money was concealed I would be thrown into it. I had suffered such awful agony that I asked to be thrown in. Had any means been available I should certainly have endeavored to end my life. The peons saw my agony, and when I was suspended by my ankles they thrust their swords toward me, laughing and mocking me, and asking: 'Don't you want to kill yourself.' I believed that they would take my life, but I need have had no fear, for they apprehend reaction on the part of the United States Government, and have about the same opinion of us as we have of Lapland or Patagonia.

"At last I was conducted to the nearest jail, and detained there a few days until the Judge of the District had made a full investigation, when I was discharged and informed that there was not a suspicion against me. In the meantime Patroni had offered to have me released if I would pay him $600."

The above statements were all sworn to before John Dalton, United States Consul at Bolivar, attested by him and published in the *Trinidad Chronicle*, the nearest English newspaper to Bolivar, on November 15th. The *El Colaborador*, a Bolivar paper, of November 4th, contained the official demand of the United States Consul for $500,000 damages. The next issue contained an editorial acknowledging that the affair was an outrage. Mr. Wheelock has brought his case before the attention of the Government and has retained ex-Congressman Elkins, of New Mexico,

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

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As is the invariable custom in all newspaper offices, a subscription year is reckoned as FIFTY-TWO WEEKS.

CANADA has a Roman Catholic population of 1,846,800, with 23 Bishops, 1,559 priests, and 1,617 churches.

MOODY and SANKEY are not making much headway in St. Louis. Never believed they would. St. Louis wickedness is of the toughest kind.

THERE is still a little fluttering among the Maine conspirators, but that is all that it will amount to. They are all hit too badly to have any fight left in them.

NEW YORK *Herald:* Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR says that he prefers to remain on his farm and stick to cheese. Well, sometimes cheese is mitier than the sword.

BROOKLYN *Eagle*:

Broke, broke, broke,
Broke as a man can be,
And it's not any use to present
Any more little bills to me.

NORRISTOWN *Herald:* Prof. Proctor calculates that the chances of meteors striking human beings would give one death from that cause every 400 years. A man was killed by a meteor in Kansas recently, so we are safe for four centuries at least. At the expiration of that period we shall have to dodge when we see a meteor.

MR. PARNELL emphatically denies that any money raised in America will go to assist armed rebellion in Ireland. He also calls attention to the significant fact that Irish landlords think it time to justify themselves so far as possible before the American people, shown by their somewhat elaborate defence appearing in late issues of the *Telegram* and *Herald*.

THE press of the country has been very laudatory of the manner in which the Ohio Senatorial contest was carried on. The dignity, self-respect and fairness that characterized every one connected with the struggle seems to have cheered those outside of the State who do not appear to be aware of the fact, that that is the usual way of doing things among Ohio Republicans.

DENNIS KEARNEY has made his appearance in Washington, and blusters as usual. His text now is PARNELL and the wrongs of oppressed Ireland. The suffering workingmen are having a little rest. According to a despatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, DENNIS has on the same checked shirt that he wore on his Eastern trip last Summer. Whether it had been laundried in the meantime, deponent sayeth not. Altogether he presents a most shaggy and unkempt appearance.

JOE JEFFERSON has been a citizen of Louisiana for some years, but instead of following either of the customary professions of that State, (perjury or bulldozing) he devotes his leisure moments to the culture of oranges so successfully that he has now the finest plantation in the State—with 5,000 bearing trees. He is doubtless regarded by his Pelican neighbors as a sordid, low-spirited Northern mudsill, who cares more for making a few dirty dollars than for the chivalric sport of shooting a political opponent through the back.

THE time seems to be coming when the United States will be able to get along well enough without foreign ministers. This country has not been represented for some months in the English and Russian Courts, and the sky has not fallen in either place in consequence. So much saved to the Nation. It is said the reason Pres. HAYES has such difficulty in filling these places is because the salary attached ($17,000) is not sufficient to enable the minister to support the style befitting his position, and he must make up the deficiency from his private fortune, which few are willing to do for so fleeting an honor. The difficulty is to understand why it is necessary to ape foreign extravagance. It is true that $17,000 will not enable a man to live at the same scale of expenditure as the one who has $40,000, but the Minister either at St. Petersburg or London represents a republican country which boasts of its republican simplicity and independence. While the Nation maintains its dignity and power in the eyes of the world, its accredited ambassador need never fear slight or lack of respect, because he is less magnificent in his surroundings than foreign lords and envoys, whose splendor perhaps, is only an outward covering for decaying monarchy, and is not the slightest indication of the real condition of his country.

NO WHOLESALE IMMIGRATION.

The landlords of Ireland who feel that they are slandered to the world by the statements of the land reform agitators, are addressing letters to this country published in the New York *Telegram* and *Herald*, in which they do not deny the fact that a deplorable state of things exists there, but assert that they are in no way responsible; that the real cause lies further back; that many of the charges made against them are utterly false; that the majority of landlords do all they can for the well being of their tenants; and that the plan of division suggested by Messrs. PARNELL, DILLON and others would be the rankest injustice to the present proprietors and would result in no real good to the tenants themselves.

Of course in this, as in everything else, there are two sides to the question, Whatever may be said for the landlords, the fact remains that Ireland is to day in a distressful condition, that she is threatened with a famine which will simply be a recurrence of those that have made the country desolate before, and that the cause lies in some radical defect either in the laws, the people themselves, or in both. Doubtless, it is true, no great change for the better will be apparent until the lower classes are elevated out of the indolent, spiritless, thriftless state in which they are universally sunk. What the motive power will be that can effect this seems to be something beyond the ken of the landlords, who make a suggestion of emigration to this country as the possible remedy for all the evils present and to come.

Ireland might be improved by a wholesale emigration of her very poor people, but the United States may well deprecate any such movement. This country is vast in extent it is true. There is room for all of the thrifty, industrious farmers and mechanics who choose to come hither to seek new homes. But there is *not* room for a crowd of paupers whose habits of life militate against any steady, self-supporting occupation amid new scenes. Ignorant and superstitions, the low-down Irishman rarely becomes a good citizen. It is he who is foremost in fights and brawls. It is he who howls loudest about injustice, and the oppression of capital. Transferred from his cabin where he had hardly enough to support life, to a land in which honest labor will always bring comfort, he stands ready to form one of a mob to burn and destroy, because he cannot ride in a carriage and be clothed in purple and fine linen every day. Set a beggar on horseback and ——see where he will ride. That is what is done when he is brought hither, given the right of suffrage in so short a time, and made to feel that his vote may elect a President.

No, the United States does not want a horde of pauper immigrants sent hither to add to those already burdening the people. Places there are for any of the middling class who are disposed to work and become worthy, self-supporting citizens. But the larger part of those who are now suffering would come here only to swarm in the cities, and add to the sum of the number already preying upon the different communities where they are found. With abundance of sympathy for their distress, and with a willingness to raise money and stores for their relief, the United States has no disposition to see the Irish problem solved by any wholesale immigration to these shores.

PERU'S NEW DICTATOR.

DON NICOLAS DE PIEROLA, the new Dictator of Peru was born in Carbania in 1840, the son of a distinguished scientist who had much to do with the literary progress of the Peauvlan Capital. At a very early age DON NICOLAS developed a political turn of mind and early attached himself to what is called the conservative party, and was most active in the triumphant resistance to Spanish aggression in 1864 and 1865.

Becoming dissatisfied with the Dictator PRADO, who from supporting, he came to despise because of his lack of foresight in policy, he assisted in the overthrow of the Government and the establishing of Col. JOSE BALTA as President, who made PIEROLA his Minister of Finance. The latter inaugurated a series of internal improvement schemes, and with the aid of the American Railway Contractor HENRY MEIGGS, by pledging the credit of Peru for many millions, began building upwards of a dozen railways at once, some of them enterprises of such magnitude as to challenge the wonder of all who saw them in the process of construction. The arbitrary rule of BALTA produced dissatisfaction and a financial crisis and caused PIEROLA to be charged with ruining his country All the Ministers of BALTA were impeached, but in spite of the hostility towards him, PIEROLA escaped, although his enemies continued to scheme for his overthrow.

BALTA had been deposed and assassinated in 1873, and DON MANUEL PARDO was at the head of affairs until 1876. But affairs were in an unsettled condition, and the people ripe for revolution. PIEROLA made an unsuccessful attempt to carry one through in 1874, but failed and fled to Chili. After the inauguration of Geh. PRADO to the Presidency, PIEROLA was received on board the monitor "Huascar" and proclaimed himself "Supreme Chief" of Peru.

The character of the man will be best understood by his course after taking this step. The narration is thus given by a correspondent of the New York *Herald:*

"The celebrated combat of Pacocha s ensued May 27, 1879, between the "Huascar" and the British men-of-war "Shah" and "Amethyst," with the result that on the following day Pierola voluntarily handed over the "Huascar" to the Government of Prado, without any conditions in his own behalf, but with the earnest request that the whole Peruvian navy would proceed to punish the "insolence" of the British Admiral in presuming to interfere in the Domestic quarrels of Peru. Despite this generous act he and his officers were retained as prisoners and conducted to Lima, where the spontaneous ovation they received showed the Government its mistake. Pierola was soon permitted to proceed to Chili, where he remained until the outbreak of the war, last April. He then published a manifesto in Valparaiso condemning the act of the Chilian Government and hastened to Lima to offer his services to Pres. Prado. He was not allowed to take service in the field, but was permitted to enlist from among the young patricians of Lima, the Eighth Regiment of National Guards, of which he became Colonel. He and his wealthy friends contributed liberally to the expenses of the war, and patriotically supported the Government, resisting all temptations to profit politically by the situation. In November, after the di-aster to the Huascar, he was solicited to enter the Cabinet with extensive powers; but the negotiations proved a failure. He was also designated by popular opinion as the best man to proceed on a mission to Europe; but Dr. Francisco Rosas was selected instead. Pierola has been anxious to avoid assuming the reins of government at this juncture, and has, doubtless, only yielded to popular pressure.

Don PIEROLA was proclaimed Dictator December 22, and seems to have the support of the army and navy. PRADO has fled the country, and PIEROLA promises to save Peru from the dangers that threaten. He is a man of great force and determination, and considerable intelligence, and may succeed in bringing a degree of prosperity to Peru.

ROBERT COLLYER AS A POET.

The genial and popular Unitarian minister has developed a new talent since he went to reside in the metropolis. He has become a poet as the stanzas given below will prove. They were read at a dinner in New York on Forefathers Day, in response to the toast "Saxon Grit," a quality in her people to which New England owes the respect in which she is held to day. The first, second, fifth and sixth stanzas have the ring of some of the old border ballads that send the blood in a fiery rush through the veins, quickening the pulses and thrilling the heart into rapid beatings. While the lines and the rhymes flow smoothly on, there is a quiver of excitement in them all, and an energy in the terse Saxon words that conveys to a nicety the sentiment that animated the writer. In reading them one can almost feel the fresh breezes blowing over the English moorlands in those days of yore, when "Saxon grit" held its own against the Norman conqueror, when "Saxon manhood," as the poet says,

"To a nobler stature grew alway—
Winning by inches, holding by clinches,
Standing by law and the human right."

The remaining stanzas are not quite so good, bearing somewhat the marks of haste and of having been produced to fit the occasion—especially towards the last. Still there are many fine lines scattered here and there through these,—lines that breathe the fearless spirit and determined energy that characterizes the true Yankee of to-day. One of the excellencies of the whole poem is the choice of short, crisp Saxon words that so admirably and vividly express the "Saxon Grit," which is the subject of his song.

Worn with the battle by Stamford Town,
Fighting the Norman by Hastings Bay,
Harold, the Saxon's sun, went down
While the acorns were falling one Autumn day.
Then the Norman said, "I am lord of the land,
By terror of conquest here I sit;
I will rule you now with the iron hand;"
But he had not thought of the Saxon grit.

He took the land, and he took the men,
And burnt the homesteads from Trent to Tyne;
Made the freemen serfs by a stroke of the pen;
Ate up the corn and drank the wine;
And said to the maiden pure and fair,
"You shall be my leman, as is most fit—
Your Saxon churl may rot in his lair,"
But he had not measured the Saxon grit.

To the merry greenwood went bold Robin Hood
With his strong hearted yeomanry ripe for the fray,
Driving the arrow into the marrow
Of all the proud Normans who came in his way.
Scorning the fetter, fearless and free;
Winning by valor or felling by wit;
Dear to our Saxon folk ever is he,
This merry old rogue with the Saxon grit.

And Kett, the tanner, whipt out his knife,
And Watt, the smith, his hammer brought down
For ruin of the maid he loved better than life,
And by breaking a head made a hole in the crown.
From the Saxon heart rose a mighty roar,
"Our life shall not be by the King's permit;
We will fight for the right, or we'll want no more,"
Then the Norman found out the Saxon grit.

For sure and slow as the oaks had grown
From the acorns falling that Autumn day,
So the Saxon manhood in Thorpe and Town
To a nobler stature grew alway—
Winning by inches, holding by clinches,
Standing by law and the human right;
Many times failing, never once quailing,
So the new day came out of the night.

Then rising afar in the Western sea
A New World stood in the morn of the day,
Ready to welcome the bluff Saxon free,
Who could wrench out the heart, and march away
From the narrow, contracted, dear old land
Where the poor are held by a cruel bit,
To ampler space for heart and hand;
And here was a chance for the Saxon grit.

Steadily steering, eagerly peering,
Trusting in God, your fathers came,
Pilgrims and strangers, fronting all dangers,
Cool-headed Saxons, with hearts aflame.
Board by the better, but from from the better,
And hiding their freedom in Holy Writ,
They gave Deuteronomy hints in economy,
And made a new Moses of Saxon grit.

They whittled and waded through forest and fen,
Fearless as ever of what befall,
Pouring out life for the nurture of men,
In the faith that by manhood the world views all;
Inventing baked beans and no end of machines,
Great with the rifle, and great with the ax;
Sending their notions over the oceans
To fill empty stomachs and straighten bent backs.

Swift to take chances that end in the dollar,
Yet open of hand when the need is made;
Maintainin' the meetin' exalting the scholar,
But a little too anxious about a good trade.
This is young Jonathan, son of old John,
Positive, peaceable, firm in the right,
Saxon men all of us, mean to be such
Steady for freedom and strong in her might.

Then slow and sure, as the oaks have grown
From the acorns that fell on that old dim day,
So this new manhood, in City and Town,
To a nobler stature will grow alway.
Winning by inches, holding by clinches,
Slow to contention, and slower to quit,
Now and then failing, but never once quailing—
Let us thank God for the Saxon grit.

WOULD-BE ASSASSINS.

The would be king assassinators in Europe are terrible bunglers in the use of fire arms. They are constantly attempting, first in one country and then in another, to get rid in this way of the monarch, and as constantly fail. The latest shot fired at King ALFONSO, of Spain, was as unsuccessful as all the rest. The query that comes up is, what prevents the balls from reaching their destination. Are they really aimed at the monarch's person, or is it only a way of satisfying a morbid love of notoriety engendered in the socialistic movements of the day? This is the second attempt upon King ALFONSO. The first occurred in October, 1878, on his return from the Escurial, where he had been mourning for MERCEDES. The man was seized and declared that his object was to kill the King and this was the first real disappointment of his life.

It cannot, of course, be very pleasant thus to be made a target for discontented bunglers. Poor marksmen as they seem to be, they might, sometime, chance to hit. The frequency and failure of these attempts, however, are coming to bear almost a ludicrous aspect. No possible respect can be felt for a party whose members attempt to right wrongs in this way, but if they look at it in another light and seek thus to precipitate a revolution which shall give them final success, why, in the name of common sense, do they not appoint agents who will have nerve and skill enough to do their bidding successfully. This thing is getting monotonous.

PARIS is not having a pleasant time just now. After a month of weather colder than any upon its record, a sudden thaw has let the river Seine loose to the imminent danger of all except the iron bridges, and even their safety is doubted under the combined strain of the furious waters and the great crowds of people that are constantly thronging over them owing to the closing of the other passage ways. Great quantities of debris are rushing madly along the river, while boats and barges are crushed to atoms. The season seems to be an exceptional one for extremes in Europe, as well as upon this side of the water.

THE Waterbury, Conn., *American* calls GARCELON and his Council "the klepto-Maine-iacs."

GEN. PRADO.

He Tells Why He Left Peru and Something of the Present Condition of Affairs.

New York Tribune, Jan. 7.

Gen. Mariano Ignacio Prado, President of Peru, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, on the steamship "Andes," of the Atlas Line, having left Panama Dec. 27 and Lima Dec. 18. He was met at the steamer by the Peruvian Consul at New York, Charles J. Tracey, who escorted him to the Albemarle Hotel, where apartments had been engaged for him and his party of four gentlemen. In the evening a *Tribune* reporter called on Gen. Prado to learn particularly about the change in the Peruvian Government reported recently by telegraph dispatches from Panama, in which it was stated that on Dec. 22 Nicholas de Pierola had been proclaimed "Supreme Chief"—as, a Dictator is called in Peru—and that Pres. Prado had fled to Panama. He received the reporter pleasantly, and expressed his willingness to give all the information that might be desired. He is a man of medium hight, thick-set and strong, with a fine head, and with the dark complexion, black hair and keen black eyes characteristic of his countrymen. He wears a full beard, and a naturally serious expression of countenance is occasionally intensified by a habit of frowning when listening or in speaking. In discussing the affairs of Peru, and the sudden change in his own position, he did not show any excitement or passion. The medium of conversation between Gen. Prado, who does not speak English, and the reporter, was W. R. Grace, who, with his partner, Charles R. Flint, the Chilian Consul until the present war between Chili and Peru, was entertaining Gen. Prado last evening.

Gen. Prado said with reference to the elevation of Pierola: "I know nothing of it until this afternoon, when I learned it from the newspapers we got from the pilot. I did not believe it until it was confirmed by dispatches received by Mr. Tracy and Mr. Grace, nor do I now know what it means."

"Your leaving Peru at this time had, then, no connection with this affair?"

"No. I left there to go to Europe on matters connected with the government, leaving Vice Pres. Puerta in charge. I had been in Europe four years on a similar mission, and it seemed best that I should be the one to go now. When I left Peru there was no indications of any disturbance that could result in such a change as has taken place."

"Is Pierola hostile to you?"

"No. He is the leader of a party—known as the Pierola party—which is attached to him personally, rather than by reason of any definite principle maintained by him. There is another party called the Civil party. I am the President, but belong to neither party. I was called from Europe in 1876 to take the office, which I had previously held in 1866, when after having been Supreme Chief for 14 months, I yielded up the Government to the people, who elected me President. To unite more firmly all parties in the present crisis growing out of the war with Chili, I invited Pierola last October to form a Cabinet, but he declined and urged me to become Supreme Chief, when he would become my Secretary, which I refused to do. Since then he has commanded a battalion in the army. Up to the time I came away there was no indication that he intended to seize the Government."

"Shall you continue to Europe, or shall you return to Peru?"

"I can hardly say what I will do as yet. I have known of this matter only a few hours, and must consider further before I decide. I have no personal ambition to serve. My term of office expires in August, after which I shall be ineligible for re-election for four years. If the country should prosper under Pierola no one would be better pleased than I."

"Is he popular?"

"He has a very large party."

EFFECT ON THE WAR WITH CHILI.

"Do you think a change in the Administration will in any way affect the war with Chili?"

"The war, I think, will be carried on just the same under Pierola."

"The Peruvians claim that it is simply a war of aggression on the part of Chili for the acquisition of territory, do they not?"

"Yes. If Chili should be successful she would take the province of Tarapaca for herself; give Bolivia, in order to secure her good will, the prosperous province of Tonca; and the province of Piura would be given to Ecuador. Tonca and Piura would be thus disposed of for the purpose of weakening the power of Peru by strengthening the neighboring powers."

"What was the nature of the recent engagement on the heights of San Francisco?"

"The Peruvian army encamped below the hights of San Francisco, which were occupied by the Chillian forces. The battle was opened by a severe cannonading on the part of the Chillians. A bold dash was made by our troops against the enemy's position, which they succeeded in gettling posession of after a hard struggle. At this point the Bolivians, who are the allies of the Peruvians, became confused and fired into our troops, instead of into those of the enemy. The result was that night coming on, the entire army became disordered. All night long the officers labored to get the forces reorganized and fell back a few miles into the country. The next day another battle was fought, which resulted in a loss to the Chilians of about 1,100 men left on the field and 11 pieces of artillery. The loss of the Peruvians was about 500 men. Owing to the barrenness of the country, which produces nothing to sustain life, a retreat several miles back into the interior was made after the engagement. These two battles are the only open encounters that have taken place since the beginning of the war."

"What is now the relative strength of the two armies in Peru?"

"The Peruvian armies number about 26,000, distributed throughout the country—At Lima, Callao and other points. The Chilians have a force of 12,000 men in the Province of Tarapuca, which embraces the guano regions and nitrate of soda beds. Tarapaca, although a deserted region, and incapable of furnishing food to the invaders, was made the objective point of their attack on account of its commercial importance. They have now full possession of this province; their supplies are transported to their camps from their ships."

"Will the occupation of so important a part of Peruvian territory by the enemy affect the financial condition of the country?"

"The country will suffer a temporary loss, because the Province has been a prolific source of revenue. Whether the injury will be permanent I am not inclined to state at present."

"Have you any fears as to the ultimate results of the war?"

"The outlook was good when I left Peru all along the line of the land forces; but as the contest depends largely upon the operations at sea, the result is yet problematical."

The Election of Garfield.

Paulding Gazette.

The election of Gen. Garfield as United States Senator, by the Legislature, is but a ratification of the choice of the people. Any other election would have been a defiance of the wishes of a great majority of the people of Ohio, and a disappointment to the Republicans of the whole country. Taft is a good Judge, Matthews a good lawyer, and Dennison a good man, but neither of them has the capabilities for the position of Senator, that Garfield has. He is at once patriot, orator, parliamentarian and statesman. He is recognized as one of the leaders in Congress, and he will at once assume the leading position in the Senate Ohio has been ably represented in the Senate for 30 years and more (barring Pendleton's brief Senatorial life,) and it is fitting that our strongest Republican leader should succeed the strongest man of the Democracy. We congratulate the Legislature on the wisdom of its choice.

We have it from what we consider good authority, that Mr. Edison did not discover America.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Something of Its Physical History—And Suggestions as to Its Improvement.

No. II.

As I stated in a previous number, the Mississippi Valley is an inclined plane from north to south. The descent from Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 1,251 miles in a straight line is 1,575 feet. The distance by the course of the River is about 3,160 miles, making a descent of about six inches to the mile, including the Falls of St Anthony. Yet, with so slight a fall it has a current varying from two and a half to five miles an hour and running more than double the distance of a straight line. The whole of the inundated portion of the Valley is a rich alluvial soil, largely mixed with sand and of extreme fertility.

As the land on the bottoms descends back from the River it forms a basin between the River and the hills on each side. This basin being filled with water at each annual overflow, it cannot run back into the River when the River falls, but a portion of it stands for a long time forming extensive swamps.

On the west side of the River there is a swamp nearly the whole distance from the Gulf to the head of the alluvial region averaging from 15 to 60 miles in width and is generally heavily timbered.

According to Gens. Humphrey and Abbott's report, here is *twenty million four hundred and eighty thousand* acres of the richest lands in the world rendered worse than useless by the annual overflow of the Mississippi and the lack of drainage. Now the question arises, is there no way to reclaim those lands profitably?

There are points on Red River above the mouth of the Washita where the water runs out on the south side, when the water is at a medium stage and making its way into Bayo Tiche, and from there to the Gulf of Mexico, proving that there is no high land between there and the Gulf. If a route could be found from there to the Gulf free from the blue clay formation, a channel cut through to the Gulf no larger than the Wabash & Erie Canal, the water would soon wear a channel large enough to carry the water from this whole region. Proceeding north, keeping within the boundary of the inundated lands, there are no obstructions until reaching the Bayo Macon hills, which are slight, for it appears from reports that the water from the Mississippi and from the St. Francis valley sometimes breaks through them. Continuing north through the St. Francis or the Little River valleys or swamps west of New Madrid and entering the Mississippi at or near Cape Girardeau, which is near the head of the alluvial region, making a distance of between 600 and 700 miles, and with a descent nearly double that of the Mississippi River, and nineteen twentieths of it within the boundaries of the inundated lands, and much the greater portion on a lower level than the Mississippi.

Let the timber be cleared off one half mile in width, the entire length of the line, and a channel cut through the center. The water from the Mississippi during its annual floods would in that loose alluvial soil soon wear its way to the Gulf, forming a prominent stream of sufficient capacity to relieve the Mississippi of its superabundant waters during its annual overflows, and reducing its volume to such an extent that no more levees would be necessary except on the outlets near the Gulf; and its course being on a lower level than the Mississippi, the low lands on each side of the canal would naturally drain into it, solving that important problem,—Can the inundated lands of the Mississippi Valley ever be permanently reclaimed?

As a proof that the Mississippi would wear its course through if a small channel were opened, I will say there are numbers of small lakes or ponds on the low lands west of the Mississippi all having a general resemblance, being about the width of the Mississipi and crooked like the bends of the River, and appear to have been the bed of the River in former ages; and judging from the bends which have been cut off since the country has been known, and the ends closed by the sediment of the River forming similar lakes, proves that theory of their origin to be correct. The Mississippi has therefore been continually changing its bed in former ages, and the present bed of the River is not where the River run 1,000 years ago, but it has been worn and formed by the action of the water.

Now if water will wear such a channel without any artificial assistance, what will hinder it from wearing another in the same soil, when the obstructions have been removed and a commencement made? The canal having to cross the St. Francis, the White, the Arkansas and the Washita rivers, would be no serious impediment; the channel would have to be made deeper near those rivers on account of the land being higher than a short distance back.

And now we will compare the advantages and disadvantges of the levee and the drainage systems.

Granting that the first expense would be equal, the levees would require more or less repairs yearly. It would require an efficient police force established the whole length of the levees, with their proper officers, who should have the power to call out and compel the personal attendance of every able-bodied man within a reasonable distance in times of high water to act as watchmen or for making repairs.

And this would have to be continued forever, or until the whole levee system would be abandoned as a failure, and while it remained it would protect only the higher lands near the river.

The swamps which comprise the greater portion of the inundated lands would remain unreclaimed and unreclaimable by the levee system not only of no value, but positively pernicious, the malaria from them poisoning the atmosphere on each side for a long distance, and it would be avoided in the hot season as the plague spot of America. As a sanitary measure it would be of no value to the country.

Furthermore, there would be a feeling of insecurity among the people who depend upon the levees as a protection for their lives and property, as the horrors of the inundation at Szegedin might be repeated there on a larger scale. Capitalists would choose to invest their money where the breaking of a levee could not destroy in a day the work of a lifetime. The expense of keeping the levees in repair, the feeling of insecurity in regard to their permanence, and the certainty of its remaining, as at present, the home of the Yellow Fever and other malignant diseases, will repel capitalists from that section of the country.

The drainage system, on the contrary, when a channel had been opened from the Gulf through the low lands to the head of the alluvial region, would require no watching during the time of its high floods, but it would exert its mighty power in completing the work when properly begun; instead of washing it away it would reclaim 20,489,000 acres of the most productive land on the Globe.

As a sanitary measure it would be worth to the country the whole cost of the improvement. Its value could not be computed.

The feeling of security from inundations, the improved health of the country, caused by the drainage of the marshes, the extreme fertility of the soil, the great value of its productions, and its proximity to one of the best navigable rivers on the globe, would attract capitalists from all parts of the civilized world, and those dismal and pestilential marshes would be transformed into the great garden spot of the world, worth a number of Territories like Alaska.

All of which is respectfully submitted to a thinking people.

PETER HOLLOWAY.

Monclova, Lucas Co., O.

A foreign letter writer says of the new Queen of Spain:—"In the different sketches made of her the teeth are left out." A toothless Queen! Or does she wear false teeth and take 'em out when she sits for a picture!—*St. Albans Advertiser.*

COL. STREIGHT'S ADVENTURE.

A Little Story that Explains an Old Officer's Attitude on the Exodus Question.

Logansport (Ind.) Journal.

The Hon. Charles Kahlo:

My Esteemed Friend: You have my thanks for sending the *Pharos* of the 18th inst. It is surprising to see how a very ordinary transaction in our business affairs can be construed by blind political partisans into a matter of great public concern. The truth is, that I sent two colored men and their families, consisting of some 12 women and children, from this City to my farm in Newton County, where I am needing some farm laborers, These people had just arrived here from North Carolina. These are the people referred to by the editor of the *Pharos* when he says: "Tell it to the laboring white men of Indianapolis that Col. Streight is stocking his farm in Newton County with North Carolina negroes." Certainly, tell it to the men of Indianapolis, both white and black, that I sent these people to work on my farm. Why not tell them? I have repeatedly advertised for farm laborers to go on my Newton County farm, and have sent numbers of them there, gave them remunerative employment, and I still want more, and, so far as I know, there are no idle farm hands in Newton County. Yes, tell it to the people that I sent two colored men, with their families, to my Newton County farm, and I will add that they are poor and destitute, but I believe honest and industrious. Now, friend Kahlo, while I am writing, I will add that I have a very kindly feeling for these poor destitute, persecuted people who are endeavoring to escape from a condition worse than slavery. It will soon be 15 years (in February next) since I was making my way from the same country. That class of people who are now persecuting the colored people was then called Rebels; and those Rebels had orders from the commander of the prison from which I had escaped to capture me, but to not bring me back. My life was at stake, but human endurance has a limit even when life is at stake, and this limit was reached when I was on the south bank of the Rappahannock river, near Tappahannock after a terrible day of crossing difficult streams, marching and hiding from the enemy. My feet were sore; I was worn out for want of sleep, and starving for want of food. Escape seemed impossible. On the north was the Rappahannock river (near three miles wide); on the east was a deep, impassable creek; on the west was another stream of water, too wide and too deep to cross without a boat, and on the south side the Rebels had established a strong picket line. It was known by the Rebels that I was somewhere within the space of country above described, which was not more than two miles wide and three or four miles long. A cavalry regiment, together with the people, both black and white, with their dogs, had turned out all day to hunt for my place of concealment. It seems almost providential that I was able to elude their vigilance through that terrible day. But darkness put an end to the search, and I was left to consider the situation. Up to this time my policy had been to avoid trusting anybody, and to endeavor to get through the country undiscovered. This plan now be changed, for I was in great need of immediate friendly assistance, and, as I had no confidence in the white men of that section of the country, the black men were my only choice. I started into the dark, through a drenching rain, and soon found the negro quarters of a plantation, and, on entering one of the cabins, I was welcomed by a good, honest Union man, and a friend, though a slave, who had been out all day with his master hunting for me. This man, at the risk of his life, took me into his cabin, procured and cooked a bountiful supply of food, and permitted me to rest while he joined his master the next day in a vigorous hunt for my place of concealment. Night came again, and the negros returned to tell what had been done, and of the fact that a certain boat, by chance, might be captured, which would enable me to cross the Rappahannock and thus escape from my pursuers. The negros of this plantation, at the risk of their lives, joined me in capturing the boat, and piloted me through a difficult stream to the river, and returned to their houses to join in the search for my whereabouts on the morrow. By their assistance I made my way out of the reach of the enemy, and my life was spared. The colored people now flying from Southern persecution are trying to escape from the same evil spirit that plunged our country into war; that starved and tortured to death over 30,000 Union soldiers; that hunted escaping Union prisoners of war with blood hounds; that since the close of the war has murdered tens of thousands of men and women for entertaining political opinions favorable to the Union; that organized rifle clubs and Ku-Klux bands to whip, scourge and murder Union people. I say that it is from this evil spirit that these poor people are trying to escape, and it was from the same demon that I made my escape. And now, remembering the fact, if any man supposes that I have no sympathy for the refugees, he is not acquainted with my disposition, for I do not intend to be guilty of ingratitude. Hoping that the time will soon come when our National Government will protect the rights of our citizens throughout the length and breadth of the land, I remain most truly yours,

A. D. STREIGHT.

AN EVENTFUL MONTH.

Some Important Events that Have Occurred in January.

New York Times.

January would seem to be a month of evil omen for modern sovereigns, whose deaths and disasters form a very large proportion of its most noteworthy anniversaries. On the 1st, Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, was killed by the Swiss, in 1477, and the allied armies entered France, in 1814, to begin the campaign that overthrew Napoleon. On the 5th, the death of Edward the Confessor ushered in the series of complications which ended in the Norman conquest of England. On the 9th, Napoleon III. died in exile. Louis XVI. was beheaded on the 21st, and the 22d brought the same fate to the ambitious Duke of Somerset, Regent and virtual King of England during the minority of Edward VI. The 30th was doubly fatal to the house of Stuart, having witnessed both the execution of Charles I. and the death of Prince Charles Edward, the hero of the final attempt to expel the Hanoverian dynasty in 1745. But apart from these tragedies, the Wolf-Month, as the Saxons called it, is rich in other and less gloomy associations. The present Emperor of Germany became King of Prussia on the 24. Sophia was taken by the Russians on the 3d, (1877) and the Turkish army captured at Schipka Pass on the 8th. The destruction of England's Kabul army in 1842 marks the 9th. The 14th witnessed the seizure of Danish ships in British ports, (1801,) which preluded the destruction of the whole Danish fleet by Nelson at Copenhagen two months later. Fort Fisher fell on the 16th. Gen. Skobeleff's brilliant victory at Shenovo, which virtually ended the Russo-Turkish war, marks the 17th, which has also the greater renown of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. On the 18th, the German Empire was established by King William's assumption of the imperial crown at Versailles. The same day witnessed the birth of Louis XIV.'s famous Minister, Louvois. Lords Beacon and Byron were born on the 22d. On the 23d, the Duke of Edinburgh married the Czar's only daughter, Maria Texandrovna. The 24th is the birthday of Frederick the Great. Paris was taken on the 28th, (1870,) and Ehrenbreitstein, for the first and last time, on the 29th, (1799.) The 30th witnessed the execution of Guy Fawkes, and the marriage of Napoleon III. to Eugenie de Montijo. To the same list may be added the first sailing of Warren Hastings for India as an unknown civilian, (1750,) the storming of the great Sikh fortress of Mooltan by the British, (1849,) and the reorganization of the Russian Army (1874.)

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

NEW VERSION OF THAT BEAUTIFUL POEM.

New York Telegram.

There was a young man with a shaddock,
Who met a young maid with a haddock;
He thought, "How I wish
She would give me that fish
In legal exchange for my shaddock!"

The maiden, who did not like haddock,
Thought, "Oh, what a beautiful shaddock!
If I were not so shy,
I should certainly try
If he'd give me that fruit for my haddock."

He went on his way with his shaddock;
She went on her way with her haddock;
And, so cruel is fate,
That, until it was too late,
Neither one of them heard
That, by speaking the word,
He might just as well have had haddock,
And she might as well have had shaddock.

"UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES."
—Shakespeare.

New York World.

The French horn—A glass of absinthe.

***

Long beyond measure, but marvelously elegant, says the Paris *Debats* of Mr Gladstone's speeches. Evidently *Le Debats* never heard our Mr. Evarts say "No."

***

An esteemed contemporary speaks of Sarah Bernhardt as the minaret of her profession—that is to say, it is vane to a spire to her exalted position.

***

The money spent on that Philadelphia dinner to Grant would have purchased a pair of arctics for every widow in the State of Pennsylvania.

***

Borrowed trouble is never returned.

***

Boston isn't much of a place, anyway. —*Chicago Times.* They now talk of calling Chicago "North St. Louis."—*Boston Post.*

***

A swell dinner—Dried apples.

***

Retired from the "service"—A broken teacup.

***

A seasonable question—With what kind of a cutter did Judith sleigh Holofernes?

***

Speaking of Congress, all flesh is gas.

***

The Hackensack *Republican* says there is a good opening for a baker at Tenafly, N. J. Some rising, well bred young man should roll into the position.

***

There are some very funny men in Chicago. The man who played such a good joke on the janitor of his room by hiding in his room and being killed by the janitor for a burglar never had such a good time in his life before.

***

It appears that Chief Ouray has some difficulty in getting together a sufficient number of Indians who would like to go on the Hatch excurs

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All others not complying with this rule find their way at once into the waste-basket.

2. Mathematical problems, and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper for the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms, or corporations, doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books.

PETER EVANS, Ravenna, Mo., would like to obtain the address of C. W. McClain, Co. D., Merrells' Horse.

M. W. T., McConnellsville, O.: Your poem on "The Old Ladder" narrowly escapes being good enough to print.

R. F. STEVENS, Todi, Col., asks: "Can any reader of the BLADE give me the address of the surgeon who served in the 186th Ill. Vol."

FRIEND OF BLADE, Ingraham, Ind.: Your questions have twice been fully answered in this department within the past few months.

C. W. H., Shreve, O.: 1. Colt's arms manufactory is located at Hartford, Conn. 2. Better apply to some reliable dealer in musical instruments.

T. A. H. (no address.) We are sorry to say that we cannot give you the address of any dealer in cane. For the books named write to D. Appleton & Co.

T. D. MONROE, Slash, Ind., wishes to learn the whereabouts of Wm. F. Monroe, son of Robert Monroe. The last heard from him he was in Redwood City, Cal.

JOSIAH H. SPRINGS, Pella, Tex., wishes to learn the whereabouts of Benj. Mealy, er Mealy, late Capt. Co. H., 48th Regt Ills. Vol. Infy, or any of the privates of the same company.

R. J. S., Tateville, Ky.: We do not know either of the parties named well enough to recommend them. 2. We have not the book named, and regret to say that we do not handle it.

G. W. B., Salem, O.: We still have a few copies of the BLADE containing a full account of the Soldiers' Reunion held at Toledo last Fall. We will mail you any number of copies at five cents each.

W. P., New Waterford, O.: Only one agricultural paper is printed in Oregon, the Willamette Farmer, printed at Salem, by Clarke & Craig. 2. There is still government land to be had in Oregon.

L. B. WEBSTER, Rutland, Vt., wishes to obtain the address of Capt. Lawrence Collins, Co. H, 18th Ill. Vol. Inf. Also of the Surgeon who accompanied the regiment from April 15, 1862, until July 1, 1862.

FRANK S., Toledo, O., asks: "What was the cause of Jesse D. Bright's expulsion from the U. S. Senate during the rebellion, and who succeeded him?"—Bright was expelled from the Senate for disloyalty in 1862. His successor was Thomas A. Hendricks.

M. W. V. S., Fairview, O., asks: "1. Was U. S. Grant ever a Democrat? 2. does the BLADE favor woman's suffrage?"—1. Yes, in his younger days. 2. Conditionally, yes. 3. We can send you copies of the reunion proceedings at the rate of five cents per copy.

JAMES A. BELL, Paris Crossing, Ind., would like to have the address of the surgeon in charge of the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the Winter of 1864-65; also the address of the surgeon in charge of Scripps' Hospital, at Columbus, O., in the Spring of 1865.

C. G. H., Lamartine, Ta., asks: "Please give me the names of the leading men of the Republican party for the coming campaign."—If Mr. H. means the leading Presidential candidates, the question is easily answered. They are U. S. Grant, John Sherman and James G. Blaine.

D. E. W., South Madison, O., asks: "1. If a lady should take a thorough commercial course would she be likely to find employment as a book keeper? 3. Would a country girl, without experience, be likely to find a situation as clerk in a store, if she tried?"—She would stand as good a chance as the other sex. 2. Not very likely.

E. F. ZIMMERMAN, La Veta, Colo., asks: Can any of the readers of the BLADE give me the address of WM. Bumgartel, formerly a member of Co. D, 1st Ills (1) Light Artillery, 3d Division, 20th A. C.? When last heard from he was at White Pigeon, Mich. We do not know what "Ally" means, but this is the best we can do with the word.

COURTNEY REDDEN, Gilliad, Ind., asks: "What portion, if any, of the President's expenses are borne by the Government?"—1. The President has $50,000 per year and a furnished house. All other expenses pertaining to his establishment are paid by himself. 2. We have not the last army register at hand, and hence cannot give you the desired information at present.

JOHN T. SAYERS, Huntsville, Mo., writes: "Any officer or soldier who was in he brigade of Capt. Twyman's sharpshooters at the battle of Resaca, Ga., in 1864, that recollect John T. Sayers (who went by the name of Fighting Tom, Captain of the 25th Michigan,) getting his hand torn by a cannon ball, will confer a great favor by addressing me as above."

J. H. S., Battle Creek, Mich.: We doubt if you will find much, if any, good government land left along the line of the road named. Your fees for homesteading 160 acres in Michigan would be $18 for 160 acres of land worth $1.25 per acre, or $20 for the same quantity at $2.50 per acre. To obtain full information regarding the locality you name write to the U. S. Land Register, Ionia, Mich.

E. P. E., Valley Center, Kan., asks: "Please inform me though the columns of your paper what steps to take to avoid stamping patent medicine."—This is what we venture to call decidedly and outrageously cool. We are not familiar of any method of swindling the government out of the internal revenue tax, and if we were we should not give it away, but sell it to Sam Tilden for a handsome sum, and retire on the proceeds. Mr. E. will excuse us.

C. L. F., Ulysses, Pa., asks: "1. How are census takers appointed, and how would a person get an appointment? 2. How does a person get a position on a railroad as brakeman? 3. What is the course of books best adapted to learn book-keeping from?"—By the Supervisors of the different districts. Write to your Congressman. He may have influence in the matter. 2. Apply to the Division Superintendent of the road on which you wish to travel. 3. Write to the Banker's Magazine, P. O. Box 4,504, New York City.

B., Oconee, Ill., asks: "1. What is the use of so many foreign words, phrases, and sayings, in our printed matter? 2. Where can I get a book at a reasonable price that explains them?"—1. It is not considered good taste to interlard writings profusely with quotations in a foreign tongue. 2. You will find a very free list of such quotations in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. We do not at present recall any other book that is so well provided.

J. S. M., Greenup, Ky., asks: "What countries are there which participate in the Postal Union treaty, which authorizes the passage of the new two cent postal card?"—They are, all the countries of Europe, Japan, parts of China, Arabia, Persia, India, Egypt, all the English, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese settlements in Africa, Brazil and the Argentine Republic of South America. Austria and the Sandwich Islands are not yet included in the treaty.

H. M. H., Spencer, Ioa., asks: "What is the game of 'hare and hounds,' mentioned lately in the Eastern papers?"—It is a game imported from England, where it is very popular in some of the schools. A dozen men, more or less, come together, two of whom are picked out for hares, and start off on a run, their course generally lying through the suburbs of a City for some 10 or 20 miles and return. They carry with them satchels containing pieces of paper or beans, which are dropped at intervals during the run, so that the hounds can trail them. Ten minutes' start is allowed the hares, with which by good running they can generally gain a good lead over the hounds. The chase is exciting, and often fraught with laughable incidents at the expense of the hounds, who are led into all sorts of places by the hares in their efforts to throw them off the trail.

M. W. Z., Summerville, Pa., asks: "1. Can you give me a recipe for making a wash that will make steel look like gold? If not, please tell me where I can purchase it ready made. I would prefer the recipe and compound it myself. 2. What are the ingredients used in making violet or purple ink? 3. Will it hurt my eyes to wear glasses just for looks?"—1. There are numerous preparations for gilding steel, but the most of them require more skill in their compounding than is possessed by any but a practical chemist. Perhaps this is the simplest. Wash thoroughly one-quarter of an ounce of chloride of gold; then add to it a solution of two ounces of cyanide of potassium in a pint of clear rain water; shake well and let it stand till the chloride is dissolved. Add one pound of Spanish whiting—expose to the air till dry, and then put away in a tight vessel for use. 2. The smaller colors of the same shade are the principal ingredients. 3. Not if you use a perfectly plain glass without magnifying power.

S. W. S., Maquoketa, Ioa., asks: "Will you please give me a short sketch of the life of Gen. Hampton, of the war of 1812?"—Gen. Wade Hampton was born in South Carolina in 1754, and died at Columbia, in that State, in 1835. During the Revolutionary war he distinguished himself under Marion and Sumter. He was a member of Congress in 1833-5, was appointed Colonel U. S. A. in October, 1808, Brigadier General in February, 1809, Major General in March, 1813, resigned April, 1814. During the war of 1812 he commanded a force on the Northern frontier, with which, on October 26, 1813, he attacked a much superior force at Chateauguay, and was repulsed. The attempt on Montreal was frustrated by Hampton's unwillingness to co-operate with Wilkinson, with whom he had long been at enmity. Hampton owned some 3,000 slaves, and had amassed a large fortune. His son, Col. Wade, father of the present Wade Hampton, was aide-de-camp to Jackson at New Orleans, and died February, 1858.

W. L. A., Roseville, O.: We wish you and every other soldier comprehended that what Messrs. Weaver, Voorhees & Co. have in view is not the soldiers interest, but the soldiers' vote—that the bill which they have introduced to equalize the soldiers' pay, they do not expect to pass, but have presented it merely as a means of obtaining a little cheap glory. As we have already shown these men do not propose that the government shall actually pay these claims outright, but only that they shall issue notes with which to pay them—that is, that they shall add to the general indebtedness the sum which may be found due the soldier under this arrangement. The payment of this additional money to soldiers will open the way to a similar claim by all those who furnished supplies or munitions of war during the rebellion, and leads to complications almost endless. The BLADE points to its past record as affording the best possible evidence of its estimate of the soldier's services, and its friendship for him, and it is too much the soldiers friend to stand quietly by and see him misled by a band of politicians for purely selfish purposes.

N. P. B., Surgeon Grove, Ind., asks: "1. How much money is there in the United States? 2. Is a paper dollar equal to a gold one in value? 3. Was there $100 additional bounty added since the war? 4. Are there national bonds which are irredeemable, unless the holders wish them redeemed?"—The best estimates place the aggregate stock of gold and silver currency in the United States on the 1st of January at $400,000,000, to which is added $85,000 as the net proceeds of the receipts of foreign gold from Europe during 1879. To this add $700,000,000 as the amount of legal tenders and national bank notes outstanding, and we have a total of $1,185,000,000. The total stock of gold, silver and paper money now in the country may be a little more or a little less than these figures, but they may be regarded as sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. 2. Yes, and in some cases lately the greenback dollar has commanded a slight premium. 3. Yes, additional bounty was granted by an act of January, 1874, to certain classes of volunteers enlisting for three years and discharged before two years' service by reason of sickness. 4. All United States bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the government after a specified date.

S. K., Altona, (no State), asks: "Will you please give a sketch of the pirate Kidd?"—William Kidd, the somewhat celebrated pirate, was born in Scotland and hung in London, May 24th 1701. Kidd followed the sea from his youth, and about the end of the seventeenth century was known as a bold and skillful sailing master, hailing from New York. In 1695 he was given command of a vessel fitted out by a company organized in England for the suppression of piracy. In 1696 Kidd captured a French fishing vessel off New Foundland, and arrived in New York with his booty about July 1. He remained in New York a short time, and then sailed for Madagascar, where he arrived in January, 1697. In the year following rumors began to be prevalent that Kidd himself had turned pirate, and instructions were given to the Governors of all the New England Colonies to arrest him, if he came within their jurisdiction. In July, 1699, Kidd arrived in Boston, where he was arrested, sent to England, and after a grossly unfair trial, sentenced to be hung. Prior to his arrest Kidd buried gold and other treasures amounting to $70,000 on Gardiner's Island, and this was recovered by the Governor of Massachusetts. There is no ground for the belief that Kidd buried other treasures, although frequent search has been made for them along the N. E. coast in the lower part of the Hudson.

J. D. M., Weston, Kan., writes: "1. I have a machine that I want patented, to whom shall I make application? 2. Who has charge of the Patent Office at Washington, and what is his address? 3. What will it probably cost to get a patent? 4. Has anybody ever offered a reward for a perpetual motion? 5. Is there any way to protect me from being imposed upon from the time I apply for a patent till it is granted?"—1. We should advise you to apply to A. H. Evans & Co., May Building, Washington, D. C. They are responsible attorneys and thoroughly posted in their business. 2. "The U. S. Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.," will reach that official. 3. It will cost from $60 upward, depending on the case. The matter can be thoroughly tested by paying the first government fee of $15, and the attorney's fees for preparing the papers. That is to say, you can positively ascertain whether you can get a patent or not by making these expenditures, and you then have six months in which to pay the final government fee of $20. 4. Nobody has ever been so utterly foolish as to offer a reward for what is acknowledged by all scientific men to be an utter impossibility. 5. The best protection you can have is to have your business transacted by a thoroughly reliable agent or attorney. Of course such a thing is possible as the agent appropriating your invention as his own, but it is not at all probable. To do this he would have to commit perjury in the first place, and run serious risk of losing his entire business.

A. L. D., Bond's Station, Ioa., asks: "1. Is the sun a mass of burning gas, or is it cold matter? 2. Was not Jeff. Davis (President of the Southern Confederacy,) convicted of treason, and did not Andrew Johnson pardon him? 3. What was the nature of the silver bill of the last Congress? 4. Would the government or the bullion owner profit by free coinage?"—The views of leading scientists differ considerably as to what constitutes the interior portion of the sun. One writer thinks that the sun is an incandescent body, in which the substances known to our chemists, as well as other substances to them unknown, are heated to the highest degree. The preponderance of opinion is in favor of an incandescent liquid or gaseous condition of matter, with perhaps the exception of a thin shell near the surface. 2. Jefferson Davis was released on bail, and has been on bail ever since. His case was never brought to trial, consequently he was never pardoned. 3. It was, briefly, a law instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin, in the mints of the United States, not less than $2,000,000 per month of the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains. 4. The owners of silver bullion would profit by free coinage, by just the difference between the value of the silver dollar and the bullion which it contains. For example, if the bullion value of the standard silver dollar was 88 cents, the owner of the bullion would make 12 cents on each dollar which was coined for him by the Government.

Of course this statement does not take into account the value of the one tenth alloy used in the coinage, which is merely nominal.

H. M. M., Gallatin, Mo., asks: "Will you please give a brief history of the salary grab bill?"—We have frequently done so, and merely add that the "salary grab bill" was a measure passed March 3, 1873, in the closing hours of the Forty-second Congress, increasing the pay of the President from $25,000 to $50,000, and that of the Senators and Representatives from $5,000 to $7,500. The act was retroactive in its character, so that the members also got their back pay. It proved a tremendously unpopular measure, and the cry of "salary grabber" is still raised with effect against those who participated in and profited by it. So great was the popular odium that the Forty-third Congress made instant haste to repeal the bill, the repealing act passing the Senate January 12, 1874, by 50 to 8, and the House two days later by 226 to 25. Most of the members covered their back pay into the Treasury, though some kept it and declared it a righteous measure. It was passed by Democrats and Republicans together, but as the Republicans controlled both Houses of Congress, and a Republican President signed the bill, the Republicans got the greater share of blame. Curiously enough, there had been five "salary-grab" bills, all with back-pay attachments, before that of 1873, as follows:

September 22, 1789, Pres. Washington, seven months' back pay.

March 12, 1816, Pres. Madison, 12 months' back pay.

December 1, 1817, Pres. Monroe, two months' back pay.

August 16, 1856, Pres. Pierce, 17 months' back pay.

July 28, 1866, Pres. Johnson, 16 months' back pay.

The "grab" of 1873, however, was made at a time when people everywhere were struggling for retrenchment, and hence created a great deal of dissatisfaction.

PHELIM O'TOOLE, Rocky, Col., writes: "I made a statement published in the BLADE of November 15th, in regard to wages, etc., in Colorado. That statement has brought over 60 letters of inquiry, and nearly all of them without even a stamp. I have answered some that required it by letter. I will try to give a general answer through the BLADE. I can give but few hands employment on my ranche, as I employ but few, and I cannot go over the country to find employment for men. But I will say that all that are sober and industrious and willing will find employment at the wages that I named. (That is all that are likely to come.) For the last year and a half it has been very hard to get good steady men at those wages. Also female help is in good demand at fair wages. I see that a great many think that we want herders. This is a mistake. We have too many men now that want to ride after cattle. There is the rub. We want men to work, and not to ride. The herds in this country are mostly small, and the owners generally look after them or employ experienced cow-boys. We are so near the great carbonate mines that nearly all of the hands rush for that point, and I will say that great as the rush is for that place I have never seen the time since Leadville existed that good hands that were willing to shoulder an axe or do anything they could find to do, could not get from $35 to $40 a month and board. Yet I would not advise all the young men to go to Leadville, as the moral influence of that place is not likely to be beneficial to all. Most of the Government land in this part of Colorado that is likely to be valuable has been taken up. Carpenters, wagonmakers, blacksmiths and miners all find employment at from $3 to $4 a day at Leadville. Leadville is a large field for doctors and lawyers, but I think that the ground is pretty well occupied. We don't need many school teachers, and what few we need are good ones—wages from $33 to $75 a month, according to the place. I am nearly half way between Colorado Springs and Leadville, in the South Park. Hay, stock and the mines are the principal resources of the country.

P. C. B., Sterling, Kans., writes: "Perhaps the greenbackers may be entitled to whatever honor may attach to the authorship of the proposition to make up to the soldiers of the late war the deficiency in the gold value of the currency they were paid with. None of the papers that I have seen have expressed an opinion either as to its justice or practicability. Are they waiting for the "vox populi?" If there are objections on the grounds of justice I should like to know them, for they are beyond my ken. If this measure had been adopted instead of the Arrears of Pension law, it would have done equal justice to all, without opening so wide a door to fraud. There can be no reasonable doubt that a considerable percentage of the claims successfully prosecuted under that law are fraudulent. On the other hand there is is an equally large percentage of just claims that cannot be established on account of the death of important witnesses, or the impossibility of finding them. Estimating the average gold value of the greenback dollar to have been 40 cents, the deficiency in the gold value of three years' pay and the government bounty of $200, compounded annually at the rate of 6 per cent. for 15 years, will amount to $1,140. Now will any reasoning that justifies the payment of interest for all these years on government bonds, in gold, and the principal ultimately in the same previous coin condemn the payment of this deficiency to the soldiers? It may be said that the soldiers have no legal claim against the government, and so should be content with what they have received. Then let it be remembered that the payment of bonds in gold was insisted upon on moral as well as legal grounds. And it was the moral sense of the people that made such a result possible. The soldiers may then base their claims on moral grounds with perfect propriety, and ought reasonably to expect Congress to give the matter careful consideration, and not shrink from the moral obligation because of its magnitude!"—The BLADE, since the introduction of Mr. Weaver's bill, has twice discussed the proposition to pay the ex-soldiers the amount equal to the depreciation of the paper dollar during the war. (See BLADE of January 5th.) It has stated very fully and fairly the reasons which exist against the passage of the act, and believes that those will commend themselves to all fair minded and unselfish readers.

MUTUAL IGNORANCE.

Interview Between an Advance Agent and a Governor's Private Secretary.

The following conversation is reported as having occurred between a theatrical agent and Fred Mussey, Private Secretary to Gov. Foster, of Ohio, the two having met in the depot at Columbus:

Sargeant—Still at the same business? Mussey—Yes.

S—I see by the papers that you've been getting some kind of a position. What is it?

M.—I've been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor.

S—That so? What Governor?

M.—Governor of Ohio.

S—O, what's his name?

M.—Foster.

S—O, yes. He was elected, was he?

M.—Of course.

S. (assuming an air of political knowledge)—O, yes, yes. What majority did he get?

M—About 17,000.

S—Pretty close vote, wasn't it?

M—Close? Thunder! It was an immense majority.

S. (looking wise)—O, yes, I remember; Mr. Ewing did good work for him. Helped to elect him, didn't he?

M. (Aghast)—Well, hardly! But what are you doing?

S—I am going to Louisville to start Adele Belgarde.

M—Trotter or runner?

S—What?

M—'Ain't Belgarde a horse?

S—Horse! Great heaven!

M—Isn't it?

S—No!

M—Is it a man or woman?

S—A woman, of course; you—

M—O yes, I remember. She's a trapeze artist.

S—A trapeze artist? She's the greatest tragedienne alive, sir.

M. (quietly)—That so? Never heard of her.

S—Is it possible that the private secretary of Gov. Foster never heard of Adele Belgarde?

M—Is it possible that the manager of Adele Belgarde never heard of Gov. Foster.

A New Use for Sherman's Fences.

Chicago Tribune.

Sherman clubs are being rapidly formed in Ohio. The clubs are generally made out of the old rails with which John Sherman was in the habit of mending his fences.

The Sunday School.

The Temptation of Jesus.

LESSON 4, SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

GOLDEN TEXT.—For in that he hath himself suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted.—Heb. 2: 18.

LESSON TEXT.

Matt. 4: 1-11.

1. Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. 2. And when he had fasted 40 days and 40 nights, he was afterwards a hungered. 3. And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. 4. But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. 5. Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city and setteth him on a pinnacle of the temple, 6. And saith unto him, If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down, for it is written, He shall give his angels charge concerning thee, and in in their hands they shall bear thee up lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone. 7. Jesus said unto to him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God. 8. Again, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; 9. And saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou will fall down and worship me. 10. Then Jesus saith unto him, Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve. 11. Then the devil leaveth him, and, behold, came and ministered unto him.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit . . . to be tempted (v. 1.)—"Then"—when? After his baptism. After he had seen the heavens opened, and had had a new glimpse of his eternal home. After the Holy Spirit had come down and rested on him. After his Father's voice had been heard anew, speaking explicit words of assurance and confidence. Then, when his spiritual privileges were greatest, Jesus must meet his greatest spiritual trials. There is no time when a Christian is more likely to meet temptation than when he would seem to be in least danger from it. It was while the Israelites were fresh from the miracles of Egypt and the Red Sea, and while the thunderings and lightnings of Sinai were reminding them of Jehovah's nearness, that they made a calf of gold, and bowed down in its worship. It was "after the sop" of affection at the Last Supper, that "Satan entered into Judas." It was before the echo of his Master's loving entreaty and warning had fairly died away from his ears that Peter denied his Savior with reckless cursing. It is after a sacred communion service: it is when the New Year's or birthday's holiest resolves are just phrased and affirmed—that a disciple of Jesus is peculiarly liable to temptation, and is exposed to greatest spiritual dangers. "It is the time to bring in his dividend from the bank door, who has most cause to dread the pilferer's hand," says good John Newton. Or, as Matthew Henry puts it, "The Lord never revives his work, but the devil revives his." Let then, no Christian say in an hour of spiritual exaltation, "Well, now, for a while at least, I am proof against temptation!" On the contrary, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

He was afterwards a hungered. (v. 2.)—Abstinence will not destroy desire in the human nature. Going without food may at times be needful; but it does not put an end to longing for that which shall nourish and refresh. The denial to one's self of any good thing, even at the call of duty, does cut off all yearning for a supply of that which is denied. Added danger accompanies the exhaustion and craving which follow the expenditure of strength in the best of causes, or the temporary and rightful surrender of that for which man's nature is fitted. It is when a devoted mother has denied herself sleep and rest for many days and nights, in watching over a sick child, that the time comes when she so longs for repose that she is in danger of showing impatience to secure it. It is when a good minister has fairly exhausted all his nervous forces in studying and preaching on a special occasion, that he hungers for the stimulus and cheer of kind words of sympathy, and must be on his guard, lest he show weakness in consequence. There is a hunger of the mind for occupation, and of the heart for companionship, which are no less perilous for being every way natural. The devil bears this in mind, if man forgets it.

If thou be the Son of God (v. 3.)—If—and if—and if. How easy it is to question and doubt—so much easier than to trust! One would suppose that the last temptation in the wood in Jesus of Nazareth was the temptation to doubt his being the Son of God—especially when he had just heard his Father's voice from heaven declaring that this was the truth. But this temptation was the very first with which the devil approached Jesus; and the devil unquestionably tried his best tactics, not his poorest, in this encounter. Even Jesus had to walk by faith while in the flesh; and when he found himself alone and in hunger, the temptation to him was to doubt that he was really the Son of God. How many of us have similar doubts. "If only I were sure that I am a child of God, then I should never worry; but what if I should be mistaken?" That is the questioning of some disciples who have the explicit word of God, that as believers in Jesus they are the sons of God. Jesus can sympathize with us even in this temptation. But let us remember that it is a temptation. That "if" is always a prompting of the devil.

Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word . . . of God. (v. 4.)—But most hungry men would feel safer with a loaf of bread than with a Bible promise. The devil knows this, and it gives him his strongest hold on all who have unsatisfied longings. When in a good home, surrounded by loving friends, with an ample bank account, most Christians can believe that God is blessing them. Then they are ready to say, "My Father," in all loving confidence. But when they are bereaved, and left alone, and have personal need, and seem to be sadly misjudged, and everything looks as if it were against them, it is not so easy for them to say, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. I know that I am a loved child of God, and that he is doing me very best for me." Unless a believer's faith is firm when sight gives no ground of confidence, he is one who can live by bread, but is not satisfied with promises.

Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God (v. 7.)—There are dangers enough that we cannot avoid. There are temptations enough that are forced upon us. It is not for us to go looking up tasks, to see if the angels are on guard for our protection. Yet it is a very common thing for a person to deliberately expose himself to temptation in the hope that God will keep him from harm. A little boy who was told by his mother that he must have a piece of mince pie in the evening, because it would make him sick, answered her in the spirit of a good many older people: "No, let me eat the pie mamma, and then I'll pray God not to let it make me sick." And there was a New England deacon who was visited by some of his brethren in the church for a his supposed excess in cider drinking. "Oh! I've made that a subject of prayer," he said, "and I know it's all right. I've asked the Lord, if there was any danger of my drinking too much, he would take away my love for cider. So as long as my appetite holds I feel safe." There is a tempting of the Lord by having unwise companionships, by indulging in questionable amusements with their pernicious associations, by tampering with beverages that have proved the ruin of so many about us, by neglecting prayer and Bible study, and church attendance, by seeking to be rich—in the thought that we shall use money very differently from most persons of wealth. "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God" is a warning which most Christians have need to bear in mind.

All these things . . . thou wilt . . . worship me (v. 9.)—This is an offer that the devil is making again to every one of us every day of our lives. He manages to get us up on to some mountain height, where we can have a glimpse of grand things beyond, and then he whispers that we shall have all that we see stretching out there if we will simply do as he tells us; that is all the "worship" that he asks for. The devil does not ask us according the old legend, to sign a contract in our blood, formally giving our souls to him for a specified consideration. He demands nothing more than our turning away from God's service for the purpose of getting what the devil promises. Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants, [his slaves] ye are to whom ye obey." If a business man will only consent to be as careless about truth and honesty as some of his neighbors are—what a fortune he will make! If a professional man will agree to take everything that offers itself in this line—how soon he can lead all his rivals! If the statesman will consent to make popular favor instead of absolute right his guide of action, who shall hinder his having a majority of the votes at the next election! If the aspiring woman will use her powers of pleasing, to win social position, or to promote her mere personal interests, instead of being first and always a handmaid of the Lord—can any future be more brilliant than hers! Just a little turning aside from the chief work of the ministry, to make reputation or money; just a little neglect of home and loved ones, for the purpose of winning favor to one's self; just a little departure from truth to make a better story than the facts will warrant; just a little violation of the laws of purity and fidelity, in order to gratify love of ambition; just a little yielding here, or doing there, when the devil says that the concession is a small one, and the reward is enormous—"Get thee hence, Satan, for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."—*H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.*

PITH AND POINT.

"Let loose dat hash," is the suggestive way the colored waiters roar their orders to the Commissary Department in a restaurant in Chicago.

Lotta, the actress, was a witness in a St. Louis lawsuit. "What is your age?" she was asked. "People might not believe me if I told," she replied, "or some say I am 45." That was the only answer she would make.

Tennyson speaks of "the tender grace of a day that is dead." Now what puzzles us is the ability of a day, or anything else that is dead for that matter, saying grace tender or otherwise.—*Lockport Union.*

"Pa," said a little boy, "a horse is worth a great deal more, isn't it, after its broke?" "Yes, my son. Why do you ask such a question?" "Because I broke the new rocking horse you gave me this morning."—*N. Y. Star.*

If you are in a theater when it takes fire on the stage you have at least seven minutes to spare before smoke or flames will injure any one beyond the orchestra. Devote this time to picking up watches and wallets.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Danbury man sent a boy with a bill for $7, to be collected. The boy got the money and came back. The man gave him 10 cents, saying, "Here's for your trouble." The boy took the coin, and asked, "Ain't you going to give me something for my honesty?"—*Danbury News.*

They had their usual evening quarrel as they sat by the hearth. On one side lay quietly a blinking dog, and on the other a purring cat; and the old woman pleaded with her growling husband: "Yust look at dat gat unt tog; they never gwarrels unt fights like us." "Yah," said the old growler; "I know dot; but yust dis deen together one dime, and den you see blazes!"—*N. Y. Star.*

Full many a colic-cramp and mortal throe
The dark, unfathomed depths of mince meat bear,
Full many a soul the candy, white as snow,
Has hastened heavenward by the golden stair.

Christina's bridal trousseaux filled five railroad vans.—*N. Y. Mail.* Trousseaux it did.—*Bos. Com. Bull.* "True, so's it did," is miserable grammar; but grammar should not be permitted to stand in the way of a pun. But why hitch the "x" on the end of trousseau?—*Norristown Herald.*

The editor of the Cincinnati *Saturday Night* has read Gilmore's new anthem and likes it. Gilmore says the angels communicated it to him, but our Western contemporary observes that he doesn't take any angels into partnership with him in the copyright.—*N. Y. Express.*

The fashion of placing the heel of a woman's shoe near the middle of the foot has led to the following in the Springfield *Republican:*

She passed just now in the falling snow,
And left the print of her dainty shoe;
From the edge of the heel to the pointed toe
The most I can make is a number two.
Yet her brother showed me her morning slipper,
A number seven, as I'm alive,
And broad in the sole as a Portsmouth skipper.
Now how the d—ce do the girl's contrive
To squeeze a hoof like a camel's foot
Into a number two French kid boot?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid intoxicants and use

HOP BITTERS!

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1880.

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CAUTION.—It having come to our notice that one C. E. Hague is representing himself through the West as a special correspondent and business agent of the BLADE, this is to give notice that the party named is an imposter. We employ no traveling agents. Our business interests are represented only by D. R. Locke, President, or F. Y. Lane, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Toledo Blade Co. Associate editors or representatives would have credentials signed by the officers of the Company.

We also wish to notify subscribers that we have no travelling canvassers. Unless you subscribe through a local agent of your acquaintance who may be forming a club, it would be safer for you to remit direct to us.

THE TOLEDO BLADE CO.

It looks as if a "man on horseback" is the present master of the Maine situation.

SYRACUSE *Sunday Times*: One of the Utes is so noted for coveting everything he sees that he is known at the Agency as Hanker Chief.

BOSTON *Commercial Bulletin*: St. Louis girls say that those of Chicago never have shoes that are mates, because of the difficulty of finding two sides of leather exactly alike.

NEW YORK *Mail*:

A young man has come who a yarn'll
Repeat, about Irish needs carnal.
It sounds just as well
To call him Parnell,
But the right way to name him is Parnell.

Mr. Robert Brown takes special pleasure in founding his poems on facts.—*Exchange*.

He differs very much, then, from a Democrat constructing an editorial or a speech.

LONDON (Eng.) *Sporting Times*:

Traveler—"Here, waiter, take this steak away, and give it to the poor. It's as tough as—"

Waiter (blandly)—"We've never 'ad no complaints, sir."

Traveler—"No—because that wretched old cow had 'em all."

WE desire to call the attention of BLADE readers to a small and choice edition of the Holy Bible, bound in velvet, brass rims and clasp; gilt edges. It forms a beautiful little presentation Bible, 5½ by 3½ inches in size. Regular price, $1.50; our price, $1.00; book and BLADE for one year, $2.50. For those who wish something very nice, either for personal use, or as a gift for a friend it is admirably adapted.

IT must be very cheerful for ALFONSO to have a girl troubled with fits palmed off on him for a wife. But as he himself has unpleasant skin diseases arising from the hereditary scrofula, into which the syphilis of his licentious Bourbon ancestry has been toned down, he would not be considered a very desirable partner—even with his royal crown to boot—by a wholesome, healthy American girl, and so the match may be considered a very suitable one. It would have been too bad to spoil two families by any other disposition of the pair. But then, what a prospect for their children.

WE are rushing the names upon our mailing sheets as fast as a large force of experienced mailing clerks and compositors can write them and put them in type, and yet some little delay in handling such a vast army of names is unavoidable. But if our subscribers will only give us a few days, we shall hope to have all arrearages fully made up. Every subscriber will receive his paper for a full year no matter when it goes on the sheets.

There are in the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas about 17,000,000 acres of public land open to purchase or occupation under the homestead law. In that case why do not the discontented negros settle on these lands, which are, for the most part, fertile and salubrious? They complain that the planters will not sell them land. Here is their opportunity to get homes instead of being half frozen paupers in the North.—*Buffalo Courier*.

Whose business is it where they choose to settle? If they think they can make a better living in Indiana than by scratching the poverty-stricken sand hills of Alabama, why shall they not be as free to do so as the people of Indiana are to go to Kansas?

THERE is nothing so convenient and satisfying for young readers as a good work of general reference, in which reliable information on general topics is arranged for purposes of reference. We can commend very heartily, for both young readers and old ones, the "World's Book of Knowledge," by GEORGE CRABB, A. M.; 368 pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. A very full and valuable explanation of all the words and things connected with all the arts and sciences, the whole systematically and alphabetically arranged. Publisher's price, $2.00; our price, $1.25; book and BLADE one year, $2.55.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Congress met again after the holiday recess, on the 6th inst. Thus far little business of importance has been transacted. Various financial measures have been introduced during the week, the most important being a bill for refunding the public debt presented by FERNANDO WOOD, of New York. In the House it is said that Mr. FORT appears less enthusiastic than before the recess in reference to his joint resolution declaring that it would be mischievous to withdraw or change the legal status or quality of United States notes, but Mr. PRICE seems determined to force the committee to take early action on his resolution, declaring "that, in view of the present prosperous condition of the country financially, we should let well enough alone." There are indications that this question will be discussed in the House at an early day, independent of any action by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It was expected on Tuesday, that the Senate Finance Committee would at once report to that body the BAYARD resolution touching the retirement of greenbacks, though it will probably be without recommendation. The fact that Mr. BAYARD is ready to speak upon it rather requires the Committee to report it as a matter of courtesy to the Senator. If it is withheld by the Committee he can get to speak upon it and no rule of the Senate could stop him, so that in any event the financial debate will be opened in the Senate very soon.

The Board of Indian Commissioners has been in session at Washington during the past week, and naturally the principal topic of conversation was the recent Ute outbreak.

Dr. DANFORTH, the immediate predecessor of Agent MEEKER at White River, spoke in defense of the Utes, who, herald, have been seriously and wilfully misrepresented by the people and press of Colorado. The most notable feature of the session was the strong feeling of opposition manifested to the management of Indian Commissioner HAYT by Dr. SHIPPEN and other officers and members of the various missionary boards engaged in laboring among the Indians.

The National Greenback Labor party held a so-called National Convention at Washington on Thursday and Friday of last week. About 125 persons were present from various States, and with the exception of the 13 Greenback Congressmen who took part were mostly from local Greenback organizations. The principal business accomplished was the issue of a call for a Presidential Convention to be held in Chicago on the 9th of June. The call itself contains a condensed statement of the old grievance which constituted the party capital before resumption and the restoration of prosperity.

The Ute chiefs arrived in Washington on Sunday morning. Their names are OURAY, CHIPETA, his squaw, WASH, ALHANDRA, GOLATA, JOHNICKS, SIEBLE, JACK, IOWDINCK, UNCA SAM, AUGUSTIN, and TAPAQUANTA. OURAY and GOLATA are the most respectable looking men of the party. W. H. DERBY accompanies them as interpreter. Gen. ADAMS arrived in Washington on Monday evening, and the plans of Sec. SHURZ for the examination of the Indians will depend somewhat upon him.

The situation of the affairs in Maine gathers new interest from the action of the Republican members of the legislature who gathered quietly on Monday evening, and proceeded to organize both Houses of the Legislature, without opposition further than an oral protest from the self-appointed Governor *pro tem*, Mr. LAMSON, of the Fusion Senate. The roll call showed the presence of 19 Republicans in the Senate, and 91 in the House, a quorum in each case. The Legislature after preparing questions for submission to the Supreme Court, touching the legality of their status, adjourned to meet again on Saturday. It was expected that the Supreme Court would meet on Monday to consider the questions involved.

New York was thrown into a profound excitement on Thursday of last week by the discovery that BENJAMIN BOGERT, the Treasurer of the Produce Exchange, had committed suicide at a house of ill-fame. An examination of his accounts showed that he was a defaulter to the amount of $51,500, while he was in debt some $60,000 to the Merchants' Exchange Bank of New York.

Late advices from Chicago where a strike has been in progress for some days among the men employed by the pork packers, report that fears are entertained of a serious outbreak. The discharged union men, being unable to obtain work are engaged in going from one packing house to another, attempting by force to compel the non union men to stop work. A large force of police has been called into service.

ELSEWHERE will be found an interview of a New York *Tribune* reporter with Pres. PRADO, who recently arrived in that City from Peru, giving the latter's reasons for leaving his country at this time. His object, he says, was the purchase of ironclads in Europe, but as Peru is utterly bankrupt, and without means to buy an expensive vessel, even if it would be possible to remove the disinclination of European Governments to supply a belligerent with war vessels, this is considered doubtful. The probabilities are that PRADO anticipated his deposition and left in order to escape the agitation inevitable upon the change, and the personal danger which he would incur during the process. Peruvian matters now look dark, but it is possible that the new Dictator, PIEROLA, may be able to give a successful turn to affairs.

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To meet the demand for first class fiction, we have determined to offer for a short time, the following list of carefully selected novels by leading American authors, *in connection with the* BLADE *only*, at $1.75 for the BLADE one year, and any of the following books. Each volume is substantially bound in cloth, and contains from 350 to 450 pages, and retails everywhere at $1.50 per copy. In all cases the BLADE and the book selected must be ordered and paid for at the same time. The list includes "St. Peter's Bride," "The Grinder Papers." "All for Her," "All for Him," "Faithful Margaret," "Lady Leonora," "Home Harmonies," "Mr. Ghim's Dream," "Mrs. Ghim's Dream," "Conquered," and "Peerless Cathleen." Mention the BLADE list of selected novels in ordering.

THE MAINE SITUATION.

The status of the Maine Legislature again presents a novel, but not unlooked-for phase. The previous complications growing directly out of the illegal acts of the Fusionists, have produced a complication in utter discord with all ideas of Republican government and majority rule. The term of Gov. GARCELON expired on Thursday last at midnight. His successor had not been and could not be elected, and a vacancy in the Gubernatorial office was the consequence This the Fusionists sought to fill by the so-called President of the Fusion Senate, J. D. LAMSON, who at first declined the proffered honor, but afterward issued an order on Sunday declaring that "a careful examination of the Constitution" led to the belief that it was his imperative duty to assume the office of Governor until another Governor should be qualified. He also at the same time tendered his resignation as President of the bogus Senate. But prior to this, (January 9th) Major General CHAMBERLAIN of the State militia had issued an order stating that in view of the extraordinary situation, he would assume command of and protect the public property and institutions of the State, in trust for the people, until the Goveornor's successor had been legally elected and duly qualified. This step placed Gen. CHAMBERLAIN temporarily in the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. During the week the Fusion Legislature, organized on Wednesday, without a quorum in either House, continued to meet without being able to transact any business or proceed to any election of Governor or other officers. Briefly these were the principal features of the week, up to Monday evening, the Fusionist attendance in the Legislature having decreased steadily under the demoralization and embarrassment of their situation.

Such was the outlook on Monday evening at 5:40 when the Republicans, by preconcerted action, quietly proceeded to occupy the State House for the purpose of organizing the legal Legislature. The only resistance offered was contained in an excited protest from LAMSON, but no force was manifested, and the halls were lighted and the machinery of legislation set in motion as usual. In the Senate that body was called to order by Hon. JEREMIAH DINGLEY, Jr., who called the meeting to order, and AUSTIN HARRIS was chosen Chairman. The roll was called by the Assistant Secretary of the last Senate, and 18 Senators, all Republicans, answered to their names and subsequently took the oath of office, a quorum having been announced to be present. After the admission of SMITH, Senator from Lincoln County, who was declared elected on the face of the returns, the Senate was formally organized, and a committee of three appointed to prepare questions to be submitted to the Supreme Court, touching the legal organization of the Senate.

In the House 85 members responded to the roll call and were qualified by the Clerk of the Kennebec County Court. Subsequently six members declared elected on the face of the returns, were admitted, a speaker elected, and a resolution passed similar to that adopted by the Senate. The Republicans remained in undisputed possession of both legislative halls till an early hour this (Tuesday) morning, when they adopted a series of questions to be submitted to the Supreme Court, and adjourned till Saturday. It is expected that the Supreme Court will assemble on Wednesday, and that they will immediately pass upon the questions submitted by the Republicans for the purpose of determining which is the legally constituted Legislature.

The events of yesterday virtually end the remarkable history of the plundering scheme of GARCELON and of his bogus Legislature, a scheme which in many respects was the boldest, as it was in others the most stupid, ever known in Northern politics. The Supreme Court having decided that certain men were duly and legally elected as members of the State Legislature, the question as to whether they can legally organize themselves into a legislative body in compliance with the laws of the State and the wishes of their constituency seems to be already answered. If the legally elected Republicans constitute a legal legislature, then the legislature organized by their opponents to whom GARCELON caused to be issued false certificates, is simply a body of citizens assuming to exercise legal functions to which a part of them have no more claim than an equal number of other men who might be called in from the street. This is not deep reasoning, but it would seem to answer all the purposes of the case. Meantime, the Fusionists, it is to be presumed, being unable to transact any business, will quietly wait until a second decision of the Supreme Court shall give the acting Governor due cause and warrant for decorously bundling them out of the State House and into the open air.

DOWNING'S RURAL ESSAYS.

It is seldom that a single volume is published which contains so much of really valuable matter for the farmer, the gardner and the fruit grower as DOWNING'S Rural Essays. They treat of Horticulture; Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, Trees and their culture, Fruits of various kinds, Agriculture and kindred topics, as only the master mind of such as DOWNING, the acknowledged standard of all who have come after him, could treat them. We have for sale a few copies of a very tasteful octavo edition of 557 pages of tinted paper, profusely illustrated, which contains also a memoir from the pen of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, and a letter to the friends of DOWNING, written after his death by Miss FREDRICA BREMER. The whole makes a very handsome volume which would sell readily for $3.00, but which we will send postpaid to any address on receipt of $2.00, or with the BLADE one year for $3.25.

THE mania for stock speculation is so strong in Washington that a firm of New York brokers have established a branch office there, and as a special accommodation to Congressional speculators, have run a wire to the Capitol, so that members can get the latest Wall street quotations. A New York member, it is said, has realized $100,000 since the session opened by paying more attention to the "ticker" than to his legislative duties.

THE EDISON LIGHT.

The stock of the Edison Electric Light is offered at $2,500 per share in New York, and no takers It has not been very many days since it was held at $4,500, with no sellers. Mr. EDISON has doubtless accomplished a great deal toward the final solution of the great problem of of the electric light, but whether he has reached a successful solution is somewhat doubted is certain quarters where an opinion is entitled to the highest respect. The mere fact of creating light by electricity, it is generally known, is by no means new. Indeed, as early as 1845, the plan of creating an electric light by the incandescence of carbon in a vacuum was patented by a Mr. EDWARD KING in England. But the great questions connected with the subject, securing a permanent light, which should be produced at less cost than gas or any similar methods of illumination, and which should be divisible at will, have remained unanswered. Neither of the substances chiefly employed as a basis for the light, viz: carbon and platinum; have been able to endure permanently the intense heat that is inseparable from a high degreee of illumination. Mr. EDISON does not, as the casual reader may be led to suppose, claim to have invented or discovered any new substance for the transmission of the electric light, but only a new form for one already well known, and to this form he attributes the power of the carbon to resist the action of the current. But other scientists claim that the permanence of the carbon is only maintained by keeping it at a low incandescence, or, in other words, that the "duration of the lite of a carbon in a vacuum, is inversely proportional to the intensity of the electric current employed in rendering it incandescent," and that Mr. EDISON exercises the greatest care to keep his carbons in a state of low incandescence. This is corroborated unconsciously by reporters who speak of the light as presenting a beautiful "orange glow." Under Mr. EDISON'S present arrangement, an attendant devotes his time to watching carefully the condition and intensity of the current, and whenever a lamp is removed, he makes such change in the flow of electricity as prevents any increase in the current passing through the remaining carbons. It is a question which naturally arises, whether in case this were not done, the lamps would continue, under the greater intensity of current. It is also a question whether a system so delicately adjusted, and so liable to get out of order, would be sufficiently "rugged" to endure the strain requisite in the lighting of a large city. It must be remembered however, that Mr. EDISON'S system contemplates the dividing of all large cities into districts which shall each cover such a territory as may be proved best by further experience.

Hard on the questions relating to permanence and adjustability, comes that which concerns the economy of the EDISON light, (its divisibility is we believe, fully conceded.) Mr. EDISON'S 50 lamps, with an aggregate capacity of 25,000 candle power, are operated by an ergine of 80 horse power. If this engine be driven to one half its capacity, it is only furnishing a light of 875 candles per horse power. If one quarter of its capacity is employed, there we have 1,750 candles per horse power. Is this economical? Herein lies the main question yet to be solved, the main question, it may be remarked, when Mr. EDISON began his investigations. Further facts and figures on this point will be looked for by the public with unabated interest

The BLADE certainly has no intention of throwing cold water on Mr. EDISON'S scheme or detracting from the success he has already attained. In presenting these points it has merely taken up the prominent features of the problem for the purpose of presenting the side of the doubters.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

We are now able to supply our readers with a very desirable edition of the works of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, for which we have recently had many inquiries. The volume which is 1,132 pages octavo, contains 20 books of Jewish antiquities, seven books of Jewish war, and the life of JOSEPHUS written by himself, the whole supplemented with explanatory notes and observations by WILLIAM WHITSON, M. A., and Rev. SAMUEL BINDER M. A. Our price for the book is $2, for which it will be sent to any address postpaid, or the book and the BLADE will be sent one year on receipt of $3.25.

We are also now prepared to offer a new and improved edition of Rollins' Ancient History, a work which is everywhere recognized as the highest authority extant on the subjects of which it treats. It comprises a comprehensive history of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Persians, Macedonians and Grecians. The size is full quarto, 630 pages. Our price for the book postpaid is $2.25, or with the BLADE one year $3.50. Both these books are superior in general typography, and are valuable additions to any library.

CANADA is beginning to be thoroughly roused in regard to a separation from the mother country, seeing that no necessity exists for the continuance of the tie, that no advantage results from it, but on the contrary, real harm. Great discouragement and dissatisfaction exists with the present condition of the country, and matters have arrived at such a crisis that journals advocating independence are soon to be started in Toronto, London and Montreal. If such a thing is done the separation before the lapse of any great length of time may be considered a fixed fact. The only wonder is that the Canadians have not before perceived the advantages of independence, by which they could make their own commercial treaties and regulate their internal affairs. They are strong enough to defend themselves in case of war without England's aid, and in peace their material prosperity will be greatly promoted. Whether they will desire a union with the United States is another thing, and so far as this Nation is concerned, does not matter. Canada has the good wishes of everybody this side of the line for an independent and republican future.

THE American Filological Association recommends in addition to the changes in spelling which have already received its sanction, that the useless w to be dropt from such words as know, mow, show, row, flow, below, grow, glow, etc.

SEN. SHARON.

The country breathes easily again. People are certain now that legislation in Washington will proceed in the wisest possible manner. No more danger of untoward complications with foreign nations; no more trouble about financial questions; all will be quiet and serene in the National halls, and the citizens of this great Republic can proceed with their daily avocations in peace, for—Sen. SHARON has arrived in Washington. In fact he has been there several days, but has hardly had time to get rested from the long and fatiguing journey which he so patriotically takes for the good of—Sen. SHARON. Of course he cannot remain long. Private business demands his presence in Nevada, but he will stay a sufficient length of days to enable him to let the light of his countenance shine a few times upon his colleagues, thus giving them strength to endure his coming absence, and to draw his pay.

Soberly speaking, this case of Sen. SHARON'S continued absenteeism from duty is an outrage. But the people of these United States have some characteristics found in no other under the sun Determined, industrious, enterprising, bright and gay, with a keen appreciation of acquiring wealth, there is yet the most careless sort of indifference to open-faced robbery. There seems to be a sort of pleasure in being humbugged, especially if it is skillfully done, or with daring boldness. Endurance will continue for a long time, and that, too, of a cheerful kind, but when the moment of indignation does come, the retribution is quick and emphatic.

The peculiarity has been never more plainly exhibited than in the SHARON matter. Chosen to form one of the most august bodies in the land, to represent his people in the making of laws, to do certain work required of such persons by the Constitution, the gentleman has yet persistently absented himself from Washington, on the plea of private business, only going to the Capital occasionally and remaining just long enough to draw the salary that would be due him had he done his duty. Thus far, little notice has been taken of this systematic robbery of the country's treasury—for it amounts to that, since he takes money which he has not earned, and to which he, consequently, has no shadow of right—except an occasional newspaper paragraph, sarcastic or condemnatory, as the case may be.

WHY Mr. SHARON should be permitted privileges which no other Senator enjoys it is difficult to see. As well might any or all stay away from their duties, leaving none to do the work for which they have been appointed. It is a manifest violation of the law to give him his full pay for the time he is absent, as it is provided that deductions shall be made for such absence unless it is on account of his own sickness or that of some of his family. This has never been claimed in the case of Sen. SHARON, and consequently the money, $10,000 which he drew on his last visit to Washington belongs to the country. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Senate will do his duty by refusing to pay the sum now claimed by Mr. SHARON for services *not* rendered.

THE OPTIMIST VIEW.

The world is growing better every day, say the Optimists. Look at the progress in all directions, in science, arts, morals, and manners. Even the confusion of ideas in regard to great questions is only the resultant of the breaking up of old crystallizations, and the state that precedes the forming of the new. Every revolution that has ever taken place, even though the immediate effects seemed to add to the sum of human misery, in the end brought an increase of happiness, because it brought elevation and enlightenment

That *sounds* well, say the Pessimists, but see how the plainest principles of right are disregarded, how paupers multiply, how rebellion against governments grow, how human life is scorned, religion dying out, family ties trampled under foot, and the things hitherto most sacred to the human heart ridiculed as sentimental and untrue. Discoveries in science, increase of intellectual power, advance in art, and added industrial forces cannot compensate for what has been lost. The world is drifting into a state of anarchy.

Both Optimists and Pessimists take an extreme view of things, each in his own direction. The belief of the former is far the most agreeable and we believe nearer the truth, although the latter has some grounds for his assertion. There is a confusion of ideas in the moral world which has never before existed. Right sometimes seems wrong, and wrong, or what the traditions and teachings of the past have called wrong, is transformed into right. And to those who are disposed to look at the dark side of things, this bodes ill for the future.

Alarm, however, is needless. Many of the old landmarks may be swept away, but upon their ruins will rise another structure of fairer, better proportions with the Golden Rule for a foundation. The better sense of every intelligent man and woman will guide them aright as a rule, though mistakes arise sometimes. It is only of ignorance that nations need be afraid. Join that to superstition and the result is a large proportion of all the dark crimes recorded in history. Ambition and avarice may cause the commission and perpetuation of such giant evils as slavery, but an intelligent world's sense of justice will sweep it away forever.

This century has solved many problems, each one resulting in the improvement of the human race. Many more are awaiting solution Errors that the sweeping away of the cobwebs of the past have exposed to the garish light of day, are awaiting correction. These things will all come in due time. Meanwhile, if every individual does to others what he would that others should do unto him, the future is bright with promise, for the sum of individuals is a Nation, and Nations make the world.

A NEGRO is better off anywhere in the North—outside of the purlieus of the great cities—than he is in the South. Here he sees activity and industry on every hand—there, sloth and negligence. Here every one is taught to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; there he feels that it is largely a matter of luck; here ignorance is rare and disreputable; there customary and blameless. The best thing that he can do is to come up out of Nazareth, and dwell among the more enlightened sons of Israel.

EDUCATIONAL STRIFE.

Perhaps there is nothing that shows the change and march of ideas in the social and political world more than the strife over the schools. Years ago they were looked upon as good things,—as necessities if men would be intelligent and cultured. Education gave its possessor a certain power which he could gain in no other way. But it was not considered the groundwork of a nation's prosperity. The schools were not regarded as the keystone of a country's power,—the one thing that would render a Government stable and give it a lasting security.

Times have changed. The years have brought an almost universal desire for self-government, a desire that grows stronger with the spread of knowledge. They have brought the conviction that to govern well, the masses must be educated, for men's passions only become dangerous when controlled by ignorance. And the conviction deepens every decade that passes, that their education must be broad and liberal, that which will make every human being desire freedom of thought and action, and render him willing that his fellows shall be blessed in the same degree. To do this it is necessary to exclude everything which shall have a tendency to bias and contract the mind in its formative period. Defended as the State must be by the right opinions of its people, the schools must be so founded and controlled as to produce the broadest intelligence in the children, so soon to become citizens.

Thus has arisen the educational struggle now going on all over the civilized world. The contest is in various stages of development in different countries. Readers are familiar with its phases in the Old World where the fight is going on between the Church which would bind and control, and the State that would make free. In France progress is slow, and the blows dealt uncertain, but growing stronger. For a year the dispute over the section of FERRY'S educational bill that forbids unauthorized religious orders to teach has continued, and the end is not yet. Singular developments have been made, however, in the discussion, which will go hard against the Church. Italy has broken many of her fetters, but is still hampered and restrained. In Belgium the priest can no longer control primary education. The State is the victor. The Church may establish parish schools, but its power in those supported by the public is gone Switzerland has taken a most determined stand. There is no question as to her intentions, nor in her determination to carry them out. She has made education compulsory, obliges each Canton to supply the means for elementary instruction, and places it in the hands of the civil authorities. Germany holds education entirely in the hands of the State, and makes it compulsory at public expense. Austria has taken the control from all religious orders, but has yet to make a great advance in order to bring her people to an equality with her German neighbor in advancement.

So the work goes on. The late disputes in New England brings the question up in this country as to how far citizens can be controlled by a Church without interference of State authority, which must be paramount in everything It is likely that popular sentiment will largely decide the matter without legislative interference.

DESIRABLE REMEDIES.

The New York *Telegram* of Tuesday evening publishes a long letter from the Earl of Dunraven concerning the troubles in Ireland, from the landlord's point of view. Of course the only remedy for the distress there, according to his idea, is emigration, a theory which the New York *Herald* most strenuously advocates. Ireland is to be relieved from all of her difficulties by spilling out her starving population into some other country. Examples of the effect of an overplus of population elsewhere are given, and the means taken to reduce it to a living basis. None of these are possible in the present case, while the broad and fertile lands of the United States lie ready to be given to the first comer

This sounds well, only the facts in the case are that Irish emigrants hitherto have always swarmed into the Cities, seeming to have an invincible repugnance to a country life. Of course it will not be the well to-do farmers of the Emerald Isle who will come hither, but the very poor, the paupers in fact. They will have to receive a large amount of assistance, either from their own Government, or the people among whom they will make their homes in order to purchase their outfit, and live the first year, until the crops begin to yield a return for labor. Possibly the English Government may see fit to expend the amount of money required, and possibly, too, the exiles may settle down at once into peaceful, contented, desirable citizens,

Meanwhile, how is that to permanently improve the condition of Ireland? That present distress may be relieved is probable, but so long as the laws remain unchanged what is to prevent a recurrence in time of the same state of affairs? It is not likely that Irish fathers and mothers will cease to bear children. It is not likely that the land will become any more productive than it is now, or that the landlords will grow any more willing to receive less rents. It seems that Mr. PARNELL'S plan of a radical alteration in every way is the only one that offers the least hope of lifting Ireland and the Irish people out of the slough of indolent despair into which they are plunged. Perhaps the best means to effect the purpose has not yet been devised. At any rate, it is full time that it should be thought of, and some action taken.

The idea that the Irish people themselves should not be agitated upon the subject is rather peculiar. When did any great reform ever take place without popular agitation, and when was any great progress made by a nation unless the nation itself was roused to see its necessity? So long as Mr. PARNELL does not advocate any armed rebellion he will be likely to have the earnest sympathy of the American people. He is to come to Toledo soon, and Toledo's citizens will be glad to see him and hear what he has to say in behalf of his oppressed and distressed countrymen.

ONE County in Mississippi—that of Jasper—is almost depopulated by the exodus. The "poor whites" from Northern Georgia are being employed by the planters to take the places of the departing colored populaton.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The International Decimal or Metric System of Weights and Measures.

BY MELOIL DEWEY,
Secretary of the American Metric Bureau, Boston.

Third Paper.

RAPID SPREAD OF THE SYSTEM.

These quotations will carry weight enough to insure further examination, and the object of this paper will be served. The objections that in 1821 made Mr. Adams report against the system have been removed. In 1840 France made a complete adoption, and there has been no going back. Twenty years longer the world watched France, and hesitated to take her metric system, though it seemed to offer so great advantage. Then the question was practically decided. Nation after nation made the adoption in rapid succession. Germany was the turning point, but in 1868 all Germany gave her vote for the system. Notice was given that after Jan. 1st, 1872, no other weights or measures would be legal throughout the empire.

The list of nations great and small is now nearly 30, a majority of the civilized and Christian world. Great Britain, Russia and the United States, seem destined to be last. A Russian imperial commission has lately returned from Paris and reports that the time has come for Russia to make the change, and says it can be done in two years. Can it be possible that labor-saving America is to be the last to put in practical use what John Quincy Adams pronounced a greater labor saving than ever? It did cost trouble to make the first introduction in France, but all that has passed. The nations that like Germany have made complete adoptions within a few years, find no difficulty whatever, and their experience is the sufficient answer to those who find so many imaginary difficulties. Fifty-eight years ago when Mr. Adams presented his report of the priceless worth of the system if it were only possible to adopt it, it was only a grand experiment. To-day it is one of the most substantial facts in the world's history. The advantages that so impressed the able Secretary then, have all remained and are of greater importance than then, because of the vast increase in international commerce and travel. The objections have all faded away. Congress has passed all necessary laws, so that no objection can be made in any dealing, or in any pleading, if all measurements are in the metric system. It has long been in use in the coast survey and in the mint, and in 1878 the Government made its use obligatory throughout the Maine hospital service. Our silver coins, except the dollar, are simply a series of metric weights worth four cents to the grain. The five-cent nickel is only a five grain weight. The letter rate for most nations of the globe, including the United States, is five grains, so that five nickels, or 60 cents in silver, make a letter rate.

Adoptions are being reported from all sections of the country, some of them from important factories. The Congressional committee has before it several bills looking to a more complete use of the system in Government transactions, and those familiar with all the facts, whether in favor of the system or not, are compelled to admit that the day of its complete adoption in this country, is not far distant.

Much of this rapid progress in the last year is due to the efforts of the American Metric Bureau an educational society incorporated in 1876. Art. 2 of its constitution defines its object:

"The object of this Bureau shall be to disseminate information concerning the Metric System; to urge its early adoption, and to bring about actual introductions wherever practicable. To this end it will secure the delivery of addresses, publish articles, circulate books pamphlets and charts, distribute scales and measures, introduce the practical teaching of the system in schools, and in all proper ways, as far as the means at its disposal will allow, the Bureau will urge the matter upon the attention of the American people, till they shall join the rest of the world in the exclusive use of the International Decimal Weights and Measures."

This society now numbers over 500 members, including many of our most prominent educators. It maintains correspondence with all sections of the country, and invites inquiries from all interested in the subject. Under its auspices hundreds of addresses have been delivered, hundreds of schools have been visited, and thousands of people have examined its collection the largest in the world, of metric books, charts, scales, measures and apparatus—indeed, everything of use in introducing, teaching or using the international measures. This museum of metric articles has been made by a collection from other countries using the system, and has served to make models for everything needed here. In addition to its other work, the society, during the first 12 months, distributed gratuitously over half a million pages of circulars explaining or advocating the system. Beside this, it sent out large numbers of books and charts and pieces of apparatus. All publications and all the more necessary apparatus and measures are furnished at about half the usual rates by means of a sinking fund of $5,000 (afterwards increased to $10,000) subscribed by friends of the system. This money is used to secure the manufacture of everything by labor saving machinery, and at the lowest possible prices. These articles are then distributed to the members of the society for the lowest wholesale price with the advance to cover necessary expenses. In this way many people have been induced to carry a metric measure, and the society claims that no one once interested ever fails to become an earnest advocate of the new measure. The theory of the Bureau is that the people will adopt the system as soon as they can be made to understand it thoroughly, and every one interested is cordially invited to assist in disseminating the needed information. Contributions of money to pay for printing and postage are specially solicited, and the officers report frequent gifts in sums varying from $1 or sometimes even less, to $100. The Bureau is "a missionary society for educational purposes" in the language of the statute of incorporation, and appeals to all friends of education and progress to second its efforts. Persons desiring information of any kind should address the general office, Melvil Dewey, Secretary, Metric Bureau, P. O. 260, Boston, or should call at some of the branches. The extent to which this distribution of information has been carried by the Society may be judged from the Bureau of Statistics which show that the daily average for the three years since incorporation has been over 3,000 pages or at the rate of five each minute of the 10 full hours per day during which the offices are always open. This includes only printed information. An immense written correspondence has also been maintained. There are gentlemen in every City already interested in this work, and members of the Society, who if they have any of the spirit so prominent in the general organization, will be only too glad to furnish further explanations to any desiring them.

"It suffers not even members to retain their essentially definite character. It calls 16 a dozen. It makes 112, 100; 28, 25. Of all the tangles of confusion to be unravelled by the regulation of weights and measures, these abuses of language in their nomenclature are perhaps the most inextricable. So that when law comes to establish its principles of permanency, uniformity and universality, it has to contend not only with the diversities arising from the nature of things and of men, but with those infinitely more numerous, which proceed from existing usages, and deluge language; with the partial standards and misapplied names which have crept in with the lapse of time, beginning with individuals or families, and spreading more or less extensively to villages and communities.

In this conflict between the dominion of usage and of law, the last and greatest dangers to the principle of uniformity proceed from the laws themselves. The legislator having no distinct idea of the uniformity of which the subject is susceptible, not considering how far it should be extended or where it finds its boundary in the nature of things and of man, enacts laws inadequate to their purpose, inconsistent with one another, sometimes stubbornly resisting, at others weakly yielding to inveterate uses or abuses; and finishes by increasing the diversities which it was his intention to abolish, and by loading his statute book only with the importance of authority, and the uniformity confusion. * * *

From these two nations the inhabitants of these United States are chiefly descended; and from one of them we have all our existing weights and measures. Both of them, for a series of ages, have been engaged in the pursuit of an uniform system of weights and measures. To this the wishes of their philanthropists, the hopes of their patriots, the researches of their philosophers, and the energy of their legislators, have been aiming with efforts so stupendous, and with perseverance so undiring, that, to any person who shall examine them, it may well be a subject of of astonishment to find that they are both yet entangled in the pursuit of this hour, and it may be doubted whether all their latest and greatest exertions have not hitherto tended to increase diversity instead of producing uniformity.

The proceedings in these two countries have been numerous, elaborate, persevering, and in France especially, comprehensive, profound and systematic. In both, the phenomenon is still exhibited, that, after many centuries of study, of invention, of laws, and of penalties, almost every village in the country is in the habitual use of different weights and measures, which diversity is infinitely multiplied, by the fact that in each country, although the quantities of the weights and measures are thus different, their denominations are few in number, and the same names, as foot, pound, ounce, bushel, pint, etc., are applied in different places, and often in the same place, to quantities altogether diverse.

The most valuable and important feature of uniformity in the system, was first defaced by Edward the First, himself. It was utterly annihilated by his successors. The consequence of which has been, that the object and scope of the statute of 1266 have been misunderstood by subsequent parliaments, that laws have been enacted professedly in conformity to this statute, but entirely subversive of it; and that anomalies have crept into the weights and measures of England, and of this Union, which it appears to be impossible to trace to any other source.

The changes since effected in England have not extended to Ireland; at least in relation to the measure of wine. The standard Irish wine gallon at this day is of 2176 cubic inches; a difference almost imperceptible in the quantity of the gallon, from the legal standard of 1266. The silver penny then weighed only 25 3-5 kernels of that wheat of which the penny of 1266 weighed 32. It is probable that, in reducing the weight of their coins, none of these sovereigns were aware that they were taking away the standard of all the weights and of all the vessels of measure, liquid and dry, throughout the kingdoms, but so it was. It destroyed all the symmetry of the system. It has been further affected by the avoirdupois weights. * * The act of 12 Henry VII. (1496), intended, upon the face of it, to be a mere repetition of the statutes of 1266 and 1304, was thus a total subversion of them. One of the most learned writers upon the coins says that troy weights were first established by this statute of Henry VII of 1496; that it was owing to the *intercursus magnus*, or great treaty of commerce, concluded between England and Flanders the year before; that the Flemish pound was adopted as a compliment to the Duchess of Burgundy, and for the mutual convenience of all their payments, which would then be adjusted by the same pound. The troy weight was never used by Henry VII, at the mint at all. He made a wine gallon by it, because the difference between a gallon of 217.6 inches, which was the old standard, and one of 224, which was made by his troy weights, was not large enough to make its incorrectness apparent. It was scarcely the difference of a small wine glass upon a gallon; and, as it was a difference of excess over the contents of the old standard, it might naturally be attributed to the decoys or inaccuracy of that. He ordained that a bushel should be made by it but a bushel made from the measure of his wine gallon, a bushel of 1,792 inches would have contained at least 330 inches, nearly 13 pounds in weight less than any of the old standards. This would have been found a difference utterly intolerable. It would have been necessary to recall and break up the new standards a second time, and to acknowledge a second error greater than the first. So the statute, so far as related to the composition of the bushel, was suffered to slumber upon the rolls; the old standard bushels were still retained; and new ones were also made, not by the troy, but by the avoirdupois pound of wheat, and hence it is that standard bushels of Henry the Seventh exist at the exchequer, one of 2,124 inches, which is the old standard, and one of 2,146 inches, which is the Winchester bushel, and at the same time corn gallons of 272 inches

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Ladies' Stock Exchange.

Correspondence of Toledo BLADE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

With the signs of improving times, people seem as ready to make fools of themselves in speculation as ever. The abstinence of the past four or five years has been an enforced mortification, which has in no way rooted out the extravagance from people's minds. They rush into money-making and money spending, resolved to make up for lost time. Government paternally did its best to stamp out inflation, but it is a fact, nevertheless. Prices of everything have gone up, not because there was the slightest need for it, but, as one large, controlling firm of provision dealers said, "Because people can afford to pay more," and the improved times are swept out of existence for many families who had begun to thrive on the thrifty prices of last year. But I don't want to get on a subject which makes any one who has eyes to see and a heart to feel, bitter and sick with the exactions of trade.

STOCK DEVELOPMENTS.

People are investing in stocks freely. With the first breath of reviving business, a thousand schemes which have been revolved in anxious brains for years are ready to bounce upon the market. Silver mines, lead, internal improvements, exporting companies, new inventions, land concerns, there is no end to the investments which solicit a man if he has a little money, and especially if he has a good deal. Schemes laid aside seven years ago come to light again, and old interests, which were looked on as so much dead money, are sending out green shoots of promise. One of the novel features of the times is the organization of women's business interests, which have been spoken of within the past fortnight.

THE WOMEN'S BULLION CLUB,

with a Chicago she millionaire, and two or three grain speculating women is spoken of, but the name has not favorable associations. It is surprising to find how many women who do not come into the strong minded class take part in business, silently. Women of society, shrewd common sense matrons of property, have made small investments, watched them till they learned business experience enough to take larger ventures, and are earning comfortable additions to their incomes, or rather their money is earning it for them, while they are knitting by the fireside, or ordering dinners and looking after the house. I knew one example in that pleasant woman, the wife of Prof. Saunders, the compiler of Saunder's series of school books. Her husband was rich, her brother was a rich operator in real estate, and with a family of grown up sons, and no cares, she undertook the investment of some of her own money in New York real estate. Aided by her brother's advice, she bought lots in the upper part of the city, and developed such acuteness that her relatives instead of looking after her, were apt to take counsel of her sharper judgment. Many a lucky thousand, the good woman made. She spent as freely as it came, and the kindness of the family was almost a proverb to those about them. I know one elderly single lady who passes for a great invalid, and lives shut up in her room most of the time, but who, unknown to her relatives, has invested largely in suburban lands, which will make her a wealthy woman if she lives five years more. As for stock speculations,

THE WOMEN WHO DEAL IN STOCK,

You would find as many women in New York interested in them as there are doing crewel work or theatricals. A few women, a very few, born with clear cool brains and steady nerves, the women who rule everywhere, have been the admiration of Wall street for their success in stock operations and they have not been of the disreputable sort either. As a rule, the successful business woman is about 40, wins gray hair and plain of appearance, a woman who gives her mind to business, having nothing else, neither society or personal interests to distract it. Such elderly women you will see in hotel parlors, studying the indicator, and the stock quotations of the daily paper with quiet shrewdness. It brings a fresh interest into their colorless lives.

SPECULATING WOMEN.

A firm of up town brokers opposite the Sturtevant House, have a private room for ladies, which is well patronized from the hotels in the vicinity. The same women who bribe the bellboys to bring them the earliest bulletins from the walking matches, and elections, who bet on Jerome Park races and buy into policy combinations, also take a hand in stocks, in the same shattered fashion in which they do everything else. One hour you find them reading Moore or Swinburne or "Beulah," their taste being largely for mixed candies in literature, the next they are raving over the turn in stocks which is to double their fortunes, on the strength of which, they plan Summers in Europe, purchase diamonds or horses, build houses on Fifth avenue, and invite friends to stay with them, before the indicator has time to run over the quotations twice. When the speculating frenzy is on them, all their talk is of what Mr. So-and-so said about the Vast Consolidated stock, and how Mr. This and that was sure it was going up, and how they went to a fortune teller, and she said that Mercury was over their houses, and they would surely be lucky in their first ventures, and how she warned them against buying any stock in quarter shares. Such women are reputable as far as family and position go, but are of the sort who make men believe the sex made without souls, women born dissipated of heart and brains. Such creatures bring no credit on any pursuit in which they engage.

ANOTHER SORT OF BUSINESS WOMEN.

But the class of quiet, steady, clear-headed women who take an interest in business is increasing so much as to call for special and separate facilities. Add to this, the unpleasant position of women in brokers' offices, which are regarded as exclusively masculine limits, and it was very acceptable to many women when the Ladies' Mining and Stock Exchange was opened up at 71 Broadway. The place is as as good as could be chosen, in the big Hartford building, just below Wall street, on the corner next old Trinity, with its beautiful spire and square of greenery, and opposite a station of the elevated road, so that a lady can take the cars on Upper Broadway, from any of the fashionable hotels, and in half an hour step out at her broker's, and find pleasant quarters in the business center of the City.

WOODRUFF AND CLAFLIN

left no enviable impression of business women for any who came after them. They however did as much with men as with women, and courted masculine clients almost exclusively. It was left for a woman, their opposite in every respect, to place women in Wall street on a sounder, more dignified footing. It happens as often as not, that the women who carry out the boldest attempts are not your loud talking, dashing sort, but some quiet, reserved thoughtful woman, who has observed, and tried her strength privately, till feeling the need of larger scope she walks out of the common ruts, without bravery or ado, and does what all the rest stand wishing for and chattering about. Thus it has been in the present case.

THE LADIES' EXCHANGE.

After threading the tiled corridors of the Hartford Building, between railroad companies' and lawyers and coal company signs, I found a door in the quietest part of the house which admitted to a cheerful room, furnished in the style of a sitting room in a good hotel. The walls were freshly tinted, and a few good pictures, a bright Autumn piece, relieved them. A large ornamental desk by the windows was scattered with mining papers and ladies' trifles and a stock indicator with its tall basketful of ribbon. At one side of the room was the only other sign of business. A tall lady with slightly gray hair, delicate features and very quiet gentle manner came forward, in whom, after a few minutes conversation I was surprised to find one of the last women one would ever think of seeing in a broker's office. I remembered her years before, in her elegant home, one of the most refined and attractive of women, a charming hostess and a devoted daughter. Many who read this will remember Mrs. Frances D. Gage, whose writings as "Aunt Fanny," were so popular before paralysis condemned her to the invalid's life she has led for years. The lady who presided at the women's stock exchange is her daughter. Judge Gage, her father, was well known as a lawyer and shrewd business man in Ohio and St. Louis. This daughter left school to lead for 10 years the life of an invalid, and only recovered to assume the care of her mother, disabled by paralysis. Miss Gage made investments in stocks which proved so successful that after 10 years of close care, on rearranging her plans of life, she could substitute no fresh interest and occupation which seemed to her more suitable or ladylike than the management of her own investments. She had bought considerably into stocks, and dissatisfied with the management of others, was led to make a better acquaintance with the business. Her own investments made her presence desirable in reach of business to guard her own interests, and knowing the wants of many ladies in a similar position, to secure womanly confidence in what would otherwise be a singular position, she opened the Exchange, with no other backing than her own fortune, experience and good name. Influential friends are at hand to give her the best information about the character of stocks, and she is in correspondence with the most intelligent experts in the mining regions, so that her facilities for business compare favorably with those of any office in Wall street. It is very diverting, as long as it is a novelty, to see slender, elegant creatures in silk and velvet, or businesslike gentlemanly young women in fashionable ulsters and felt hats dropping in to ask about Navajo and Goodshaw or Union consolidated, or if Miss So-and-so will take a dozen shares of "that stock we were speaking of yesterday." I don't know why it isn't as womanly to make money in this way as it is to spend it, or as becoming to talk about "puts" and "calls" as about shirrings and "higher planes" of existence. As long as religious newspapers fit it, wise and good to issue the advertisements of speculators, whose names are now on the black list of the New York Post Office, and advise their subscribers to invest money with them, it is well for women at least to have an exchange of their own, where they will not immediately fall into the hands of sharpers. I would like to give all readers the sound advice, *never* to invest with brokers who advertise outside their own City. Firms who do a legitimate broking business, find enough to do without sending their announcements broadcast through the country. And, another thing, just beware of brokers, land agencies and dealers in plated ware who advertise extensively in religious papers. The confidence many good people feel in the representations of their Church paper, is taken advantage of by the most unscrupulous of men. Responsible firms content themselves with brief announcements in business papers. I shall have more to tell of the Ladies' Exchange another time.

SHIRLEY DARE.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Maine Infamy—A Lesson from History—The Exodus in Congress—Bayard's Resolution—Tilden Still Ahead for President.

Correspondence Toledo BLADE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1880.

Congress is in session, and if one may judge from the number of bills that have been unloaded since the return, it must certainly be interred there is very busy. But the public attention is so intently fixed on Maine, that Congress is almost forgotten. There is not a single member of the Maine delegation in Washington. They are all at Augusta, watching the Democratic scoundrels who have undertaken the job of purloining that State. But they do not seem to have prevented the contemplated outrage, though it is, perhaps, too early, as yet, to judge of the result.

A little more than 200 years ago Oliver Cromwell took in hand the same job which Garcelon is now bossing. Both professed to act in the interest of *right* and both proved themselves to be genuine tyrants; but one did his work openly and in a manly way, while the other shielded himself with a variety of false pretences. Cromwell had determined to put an end to the unfaithful and troublesome King, but to do it he must have a majority in Parliament, which he knew he had not. He was, however, equal to the occasion; and, to accomplish his purpose he invented Garcelon's method. He placed a body of guards around the Parliament House just as Garcelon has done in Maine and ordered Col. Pride to stand at the door with a list of blackballed members in his hand and when they presented themselves the Colonel gently turned them away, telling them that their certificates were not good, precisely as Garcelon has done. In this way he secured the necessary majority for accomplishing the King's death. But I cannot now remember whether the members turned away were more or less than those which Garcelon discarded. Parliament was a larger body than the Maine Legislature, and it is quite likely that it required the exclusion of more than 37 members to give him the clear majority that he required. But the object was the same in both cases, and it was accomplished by the same method—that is to say, by the exclusion of members known to be entitled to their places. What was wanted in both cases was a majority to do a particular piece of work resolved on in caucus. Cromwell wanted his majority to appoint a special court for the trial of the King. Garcelon wanted his majority to put Maine in harmony with the solid South and elect Pillsbury to the United States Senate.

The only difference between them seems to be that one was a bold and open tyrant and the other a mean and hypocritical tyrant. Cromwell took the law in his hands without any other pretense than the accomplishment of his purpose. Garcelon took the law in his hands under the false pretense that he was trying to execute it; but when the full bench of the Supreme Court, at his own request, uncovered his hypocritical pretence, he pushed forward his purpose just the same; it made not the slightest difference in his course. His agents, like those of Cromwell, heeded only the certified members, and turned all others aside. In this way he got the majority for organizing the two Houses and electing the officers agreed on in his caucus. The name of Cromwell is one of the foremost among the world's great actors, but the world does not regard him as a sample for law-abiding Democracy, and would hardly hold up his methods for imitation by Republican America.

The Democrats here, while they are not agreed as the propriety of the course of the Maine Democracy, are united in commending Garcelon's pluck. They have the same admiration for him as the novel reader has for a bold pirate; and when he is named for President they can hardly withhold their applause, only they are not quite sure that the people would sustain such a scoundrel. But if they could only get him in the Presidential chair, it is evident that they would not stand on the order of his election. And, why not? His methods point him out as the proper standard bearer for Democratic reform and he seems to have done better in Maine without a barrel than Tilden did in Oregon or South Carolina.

Congressional action does not take any decided shape since the return, and even the investigating committees appear to have less relish for nosing about than has been usual with them. It is even said that those who have been appointed to look after the exodus are reluctant to begin their work, and think that Voorhees in the Senate and Shelly in the House made a mistake when they dragged the subject of emigration before Congress. Shelly is from the fourth Alabama district and had the bad advantage of knowing how it is himself. His district is one of the uneasy ones, and if he would tell the truth he would be a capital witnness before the Exodus Committee. The white registered vote in his district is about 7,000, and the colored vote about 23,000; but, according to the returns, he was chosen by a vote of 8,514, while his Republican opponent received only 6,545—the total vote being just about half the registered vote. The Republicans have three votes to one, but they cannot elect anybody, and the opponent of Mr. Shelly has filed a petition with the Committee on Elections which gives some good reasons for such an anomalous result; but they will hardly count much with men who have made the South solid and propose to annex to it the Republican State of Maine.

The talk in reference to Mr. Bayard's financial resolution is that it has not gained ground during the recess, and cannot be adopted. Everybody is busy with President making and the Bayard boom is not in its flood tide just now. The Democracy appear to be going back to Tilden. Bayard is headstrong and came near being turned out of his place as chairman of the Finance Committee at the late session because he would not go with his party for soft money. Then he has no barrel, and can't carry New York. Hendricks is still more hopeless. He has got the ill will of Mr. Tilden and can be of no service in helping his party in New York. Thurman appears to be of no further account, and as for the second class politicians, like Randall, they can't even raise a boom. The only thing to be done is to go back to Tilden. He has money and hence stands the best chance with the New York Democracy. Money, considering what methods the Democrats use, is a most important consideration. And surely if Garcelon, without a barrel can carry Maine, the chance for Tilden with all his accomplishments can hardly be doubted by any Democrat. He is evidently their man.

BUCKEYE.

Funding Bill.

The following is the full text of the funding bill which Rep. Fernando Wood will introduced in the House and move to have referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

That all existing provisions of the law authorizing the refunding of the National debt, shall apply to any bond of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than four per centum per annum, which may hereafter become redeemable, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized in process of refunding the National debt, to exchange directly at par bonds of the United States bearing interest at three and one-half per centum, per annum, except as otherwise provided for in section five of this act, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after 30 years from the date of their issue, but in all other respects like those authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," and acts amendatory thereto, for any bonds of the United States outstanding and uncalled, bearing a higher rate of interest than four per centum per annum, and in any such exchange the interest may be allowed on the bonds redeemed for a period of not less than one month, nor more than three months, and whenever any of the bonds so redeemed bear interest at five or six per centum per annum, the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the holders in lieu of interest provided for above, the difference between interest on such bond from the date of exchange to the time of their maturity and interest on three and one half per centum bonds for a like period, provided that no authority in this act shall be construed into authority to increase the public debt.

Sec. 2. The authority to issue bonds to the amount necessary to carry out the foregoing provisions, is hereby established.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to invest the money in the treasury, from time to time, in excess of 25 per centum of the outstanding legal tender notes, in purchase of maturing six and five per centum bonds from the lowest bidders, after due public advertisement, at not less than $10,000,000 in each month, until the whole of said excess over 25 per centum, shall be invested, provided, however, that said five per centum and six per centum bonds can be bought at a price at which they will yield not less than six per centum interest for the unexpired term, but no more than the par value of said maturing bonds shall be purchased in any one month. All bonds so purchased shall cease to bear interest and shall be canceled.

Sec. 4. The act approved Feb. 26, 1875, authorizing certificates of deposit, is hereby amended so as to continue and limit the amount of certificates to be used to $50,000,000 to be outstanding at any one time, and fixing the rate of interest to be allowed thereon at five and a half of one per centum per annum, for one year, after which interest shall cease, and such certificates shall be convertible at the option of holders when presented in sums of $50 or multiples thereon into coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act, and whenever any of said certificates shall be converted into bonds, the same shall be canceled and destroyed, but the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion issue new certificates in place of those so converted, up to the amount of $50,000,000 until the aggregate gate amount of bonds authorized by this act, and of said certificates combined them outstanding, shall equal the amount of bonds hereby authorized. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to form a combination by which to procure said certificates of deposit, authorized under this act, for purposes of sale to others, or for acting as agents of others, and any person so offending shall be liable, on conviction, to be fined $1,000 or imprisoned not to exceed one year. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make suitable regulations in compliance with the act, providing that the expense for depositing of certificates and bonds authorized to be issued, shall not exceed one-fourth of one per centum.

Sec. 5. From and after the passage of this Act, only bonds receivable as security for National Bank circulation shall be bonds herein authorized.

Sec. 6. This Act shall be known as "The Funding Act of 1880," and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

WATERLOO, IA., Jan. 25, 1879.

I was taken with an acute attack of Rheumatism last Fall, and confined to my bed. At first employed a physician, without benefit; then sent to Wangler Bros'. Drug Store, and obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which soon gave me relief, and cured me of the attack. I can safely recommend it to all sufferers with Rheumatism. Respectfully,

MATT. MCDERMOTT, L. C. R. R. Shops.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had given him, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, throat and lung affections; also a positive cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive I will mail, free to all who desire, this recipe in German or English, with directions for use. Address with stamp, naming this paper, M. C. ROSE, 154 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Louisiana's Vote on Her Constitution.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated January 1st, states that the Board of Canvassers that day completed the official count of the vote for the new constitution. It was adopted by a majority of 53,148. The debt ordinance was adopted by 10,487 majority. The test question of the integrity of the franchises of the Louisiana State Company was, therefore handsomely endorsed by the citizens of New Orleans, after an experience of the past 12 years of strict honesty and exact fairness. The particulars of the next (the 117th) drawing may be had by addressing M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

GREAT GRAIN BLOCKADE.

Chicago Crammed to Overflowing and No Chance to Dispose of It.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A grain blockade of prodigious proportions is the feature of the grain trade in this market at present. The elevators of the City, which contains an aggregate of sixteen millions of bushels, are very nearly filled to their utmost capacity, and several roads are refusing to receive grain for this market because when it arrives there are no accommodations for it. In this condition of affairs the Directors of the Board of Trade are considering the propriety of accepting as regular the receipts in the elevators and storehouses along the line of the various railroads. It is also in contemplation to provide temporary storage outside the elevators and to build new elevators in various quarters of the city. A large number of cars are lying along the track in the city loaded with grain and unable to deposit. There are in storage 8 million of corn and enough other grain to make the total 14½ millions, against a total of 10 millions at this time last year. There are also about a million bushels afloat in the harbor. The elevators outside of the City and tributary to it are generally well filled, some of them over crowded. For this condition of affairs the only explanation is, that the grain syndicate, of which Jas. R. Keene is the representative, have, by constant purchases, forced the market price of wheat in this City to a point where it is a dead loss to ship it to New York, and to a point where it cannot be shipped from New York to Liverpool even at the prevailing low rates of ocean freight with any prospect of a return of the money invested. Unless prices in Liverpool advance very materially or decline here something like 20 cents per bushel, there will be no shipping margin, and the grain blockade will continue.

Meantime the farmers are unable to find a market for their grain, although the prices are to their liking. The outcome of this unprecedented situation will be watched with much interest.

Report of the National Board of Health.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The annual report of the National Board of Trade, containing an account of the operations for the past year, will probably be transmitted to Congress to-morrow. The work of collecting information and advice from the principal sanitary organizations of the United States, as to the first and place for a National Public Health organization, including the subject of quarantine, both maritime and inland, is reported as having been quite successful, and after carefully examining the data thus collected, the Board is of the opinion that the conclusions heretofore published by the American Public Health Association at a meeting of that body at Nashville, in November, 1879, may be taken as fairly representing the opinions of the leading sanitarians and the most important sanitary organizations of this country.

It has been decided by the Board that, for the present, complete quarantine establishments are only needed at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, Charleston, Savannah, near Brunswick, Georgia, or Fernandina, Florida, near the Ship Island, Mississippi, and at some point on the Texas coast. The total expense of establishing quarantine stations at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, the one near Brunswick and the one at Ship Island, which are considered the most important, is estimated at $100,000, and as each of them is for the protection of several States it is considered to be eminently proper and desirable that they should be equipped and maintained by the United States. It is the opinion of the Board that during the present Winter at all points where fever has prevailed during the past Summer, care should be taken to obtain a thorough ventilation and exposure to the cold of all houses and enclosed spaces and all bedding, clothing, etc., and if the local agitation be vigorously and properly carried out, there will be little danger of epidemic or yellow fever from causes now existing in the country. It is believed that that an inspection of stations for refugees should be established on the Mississippi river, at New Orleans, Vicksburg, just below Memphis and at Cairo, at which all boats should be examined by competent inspectors and certificates as to the sanitary condition of the boat given. The cost of establishing these stations is estimated at $35,000; expenditures of the Board from date of organization to Dec. 31, 1879, were $154,000. The estimates for defraying future expenses of the Board are submitted as follows: From Jan. 1st to June 30, 1880, $284,330; from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, $262,000. It is also advised that an appropriation of about $100,000 be made, to hold in reserve for an emergency of the occurrence of such an epidemic as that of 1879, and to be used solely for the purposes of inland quarantine, in case of such an outbreak.

Greenback Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The conference of the Greenback-Labor party continued to day. In a preamble and call adopted the following appears:

"We have reached a crisis in our country's history and an epoch in human affairs. Our Government, which was designed for the political weal of mankind has passed under control of bankers, stock jobbers, land grabbers, and professional politicians to the exclusion of those whose labor produces its wealth and pays its taxes. The constitutional rights of the people are denied or usurped by the money power; the fruits of productive enterprise are grasped by corporate monopolies, the large share of accumulated wealth and undeveloped resources of the Nation are concentrated in the hands of a small class, and all property interest in the stability of our institutions on the part of the large majority of voters is dissipated; usurious interest and enforced idleness have filled the land with pauperism, crime and misery, and the air is ominous with murmurs of discontent. The very foundation of popular government are questioned and assailed, and the Republic itself is in imminent peril. Deeply impressed by the gravity of this crisis, we cheerfully sacrifice all minor differences and unite for the purpose of restoring control of the Government to the whole people through representatives chosen by them, uninfluenced by bribery, intimidation or sectional hate; recovering their complete sovereignty over their elections, currency, lands and lines of internal communication, and finally to embody in the law and inforce the right of each laborer to the results of his toil, the Convention of the National Greenback Labor party be held in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 9, 1880, and that a basis of representation shall be, from each State four delegates and four alternates at large, and two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional district and two delegates and two alternates from each Territory and the District of Columbia.

This report was adopted without debate by a unanimous rising vote.

A resolution was offered and adopted indorsing Hendrick B. Wright's homestead and bill and Gen. Weaver's bill for equalization of soldiers' pay and bounties, but immediately after its adoption Gen. Weaver himself put in an appearance and said this was neither the time nor place to pass such a resolution, and that he hoped the Conference would reconsider its action and allow the resolution to be withdrawn. A motion to reconsider was adopted and the resolution was withdrawn. The Convention adjourned sine die.

FOR ALLAYING Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat it is daily proved that "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a mild remedy yet very efficacious.

—When the lips are dry or scarred,
When the teeth are dark and dull,
When the tongue is hot and hard,
And fills the tainted mouth too full,
The magic Sozodont supply,
And all those ills before it fly.

ENGLAND.

EXCITING SCENE IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Cincinnati Enquirer

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The new Italian (Roman Catholic) Church, at Hatton Garden, was yesterday the scene of a very exciting affair, strangely out of keeping with the sacred character of the place. It was early morning, and one of the priests, with an altar duct acolyte, was at the altar saying mass. In the body of the Church were three women and one man, the latter being in a pew next the center aisle and the women near the altar-rail. These were all of the congregation that were present. Just at the moment of the consecration—the most solemn part of the ceremony—when in response to the warning tinkle of the acolyte's bell, all had bowed their heads in prayer, the man suddenly arose, and, striding into the aisle, drew a revolver and flourishing it over his head, in a loud, commanding voice, ordered the startled women to rise and cease that idolatrous worship. The women shrieked and cowered in terror, and the man, taking a few steps forward, opened fire on the officiating priest, who, after two shots had been fired at him, hastily retreated toward the sacristy. He was followed by the man, who, still keeping up the firing until he had emptied the revolver, jumped over the altar rail and entered the sanctuary. There he immediately began demolishing things, knocking the candlesticks of the altar and setting fire to the drapery. Then he seized the chalice, which had been left on the altar by the frightened priest in his hasty flight, and flinging it with its contents on the floor, jumped and stamped upon it, all the time keeping up the most terrible blasphemy. He then proceeded to break up and destroy the altar furniture, and was engaged in this work when Rev. Father Arkell, the pastor of the church, who had been aroused by the priest who fled, came running into the sanctuary and seized the iconoclast, who drew a long stiletto and attacked the priest, but the latter disarmed and held him fast until help came.

In the meantime the fire had seized on the altar, and the whole sanctuary was in a blaze, and when the police, who had been summoned by the women who had run out of the church, arrived, the pastor and the stranger were struggling in the midst of flame and smoke. The officers at first appeared to be terrified, and hesitated to approach the combatants, but finally went to the rescue, and arrested the priest's assailant, who fought desperately before he was overpowered, proclaiming loudly his intention to kill all the priests. On being taken to police headquarters and searched nine revolver cartridges were found on his person. He is a German, and gives the name of Alexander Schessa, and it is thought that he is a religious monomaniac. The fire in the church was not extinguished until it had damaged the church furniture to the extent of about £1,000.

Advices from Ireland continue to be of an alarming character. Local disturbances and excitements there are on the increase, and in numerous cases the habeas corpus act has been suspended.

The news from the East is that the Afghans, under Mohammed Jan, are organizing in great force for another attack on the British troops, and the position of the army is considered very dangerous.

THE COMING CENSUS.

The Composition of the Eight Districts Into Which Ohio is Divided.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following shows the eight Supervisors' Districts into which Ohio is divided for census purposes:

First District—Allen, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Henry, Lucas, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams, Wood and Wyandot Counties.

Second District—Auglaize, Champaign, Clarke, Darke, Greene, Hardin, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, and Shelby Counties.

Third District—Brown, Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Hamilton, and Warren Counties.

Fourth District—Adams, Gallia, Highland, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Pike, Ross, Scioto, and Vinton Counties.

Fifth District—Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway, and Union Counties.

Sixth District—Ashland, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Erie, Holmes, Huron, Lorain, Medina, Richland, and Wayne Counties.

Seventh District—Athens, Belmont, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, and Washington Counties.

Eighth District—Ashtabula, Carroll, Columbiana, Geauga, Lake, Mahoning, Portage, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, and Tuscarawas Counties.

The Ladies' Favorite.

Among the many thousands of ladies who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and pronounced it their favorite remedy, because so efficient in the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, are many who are well and favorably known in the world of letters, as well as artists, musicians, and a whole host of names from the brilliant ranks of wealth and fashion. It is preeminently the ladies' Favorite Prescription, its use, while being far more safe and efficient, exempting them from those painful, caustic operations, and the wearing of those mechanical contrivances made like Peter Pindar's razor—seller's razors—to *sell*, rather than to cure.

KILLMERE, Ind., March 20, 1878.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

DEAR SIR—Your Favorite Prescription has restored me to perfect health.

Yours truly,
GRACE CHOATE.

422 Eutaw Street, BALTIMORE, MD., June 10, 1878.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—My wife was a hopeless invalid for nearly 20 years. Your Favorite Prescription has cured her.

Thankfully yours,
R. T. MCCAY.

Good Bread.

The mention of Horsford's Bread Preparation, to a great many of our readers, is like the introduction of an old friend, but to our new subscribers a word regarding it may be of interest. The Horsford Preparation, by those who have tried it, is said to be a most excellent substitute for the host of inferior baking powders which flood the market, while it is healthier and more economical, and restores to the bread the nutritious elements removed by bolting. A great many of the "Household" readers have been using the Horsford Preparation in their families, and all of them, so far as we now remember, speak of its merits in the highest terms. In order that every lady who may wish to test it, can have a package mailed free by sending a three cent stamp to the Rumford Chemical Works at Providence, R. I.

Harter's Iron Tonic.

Persons in want of a desirable tonic are referred to that compounded and widely sold by the Harter Medicine Co., a preparation of iron and calisaya bark, in combination with the phospates. It is endorsed by the medical profession and recommended by them for dyspepsia, general debility, female diseases, want of vitality, etc., etc. The Rev. Mr. Watson, pastor of the Christian Church, at Troy, O., states that he began the use of Dr. Harter's tonic when suffering under a general debility to such an extent as to make labor exceedingly burdensome, while at the same time he was suffering from sinking chills. The relief experienced was almost wonderful, and after taking only three bottles, he enjoyed tranquil nerves and renewed vigor of body.

THE firm of J. B. Wilson & Co., of this City, who announce the "Nasby" and "Blade" Cigars in another column, are reliable. The cigars are excellent, and the handsome lithographs of "Nasby" and "The Toledo Blade" accompanying their respective boxes, make handsome souvenirs for readers of the BLADE.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will stimulate the absorbents and the secretions of the hair tubes until they regain their original vigor. Try it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Forty-sixth Congress—Second Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12

The bill for prevention of cruelty to animals in transportation, on motion of Sen. Thurman, was laid over till Monday next, and the Senate Committee amendments to the Military Academy appropriation bill were considered. The bill was finally passed as reported and the Senate went into Executive session.

Sen. THURMAN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the House bill to provide for a Circuit and District Court of the United States at Columbus, Ohio. Placed on the Calendar.

Sen. KIRKWOOD, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the Senate bill for an increase of pensions of totally disabled soldiers and sailors. Placed on the Calendar.

Bills were then introduced as follows:

By Sen. SANDERS: To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allot lands in severalty to the Indians, and, when the deors were re-opened, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WARNER offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report when and under what conditions the United States Treasurer became a member of the New York Clearing House, and whether said Clearing House accepts Treasury certificates payable in silver coin, in settlement of balances, or whether the settlement of balances in standard silver dollars or certificates is prohibited by the rules of the Clearing House.

Mr. HARMER moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire into the method and manner of paying pensions, arrears of pension, bounty and back pay to soldiers, and ascertain whether any irregularities exist in the payment of the same, and to investigate any subject of complaint that may be lodged with them as to the payment, rejection or suspension of any pension, bounty or back pay, with the view to the enactment of such legislation as may correct the existing defects and protect the pensioner in his rights.

Mr. FARFIELD moped the resolution would be allowed to lay over for a week, as he was not sure that in its present shape it would not seriously embarrass the pension office in the present payment of pensions.

The resolution was passed—yeas, 183; nays 59.

Mr. HATCH moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the importation of salt free of duty. It provides that no duty shall be levied on collected directly or indirectly on the importation of salt brought to any port of the United States, but that salt, fine or coarse, in bulk, or in large sacks, barrels or other packages, may be imported free of duty. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. CONGER immediately moved the House adjourn. Defeated.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—yeas, 115; nays—115—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. The vote was received with laughter and applause on the Republican side.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General recommending various minor deficiency appropriations for 1879-80, amounting to $101,000.

Several Senators presented numerously signed petitions for a commission of inquiry into alcoholic liquor traffic.

Sen. DAVIS (Ill.,) presented a petition of citizens of Quincy, Ill., for a reduction of the duty on zinc.

Sens. KERNAN and SAULSBURY presented memorials for the withdrawal of the legal tender quality of treasury notes.

Sen. FERRY announced that to suit the convenience of various Senators he would not ask the Senate to devote Thursday to memorial services of Sen. Chandler, but would hereafter ask another day set apart.

Sen. MORRILL offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table and he announced his intention to speak upon it on Thursday next:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire as to the practicability of refunding any part of the National debt at any less rate than four per cent interest, and also as to whether or not some effective provision can be made where bonafide subscriptions for sums in moderate amounts may be available, and report by bills or otherwise."

On motion of Sen. GARLAND—28 to 25—the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors were re-opened, on motion of Sen. THURMAN, the House bill to provide for Curcuit and District Courts of the United States at Columbus, O., and transfer certain Counties from the Northern to Southern District in that State, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Sen. COCKERILL the Senate again went into executive session, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

After some routine business, consideration was resumed of the resolution for printing the Glover report.

The question was recommended to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to inquire how the House lost possession of the report and who now has possession of it.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill for the election of Congressional printer. Referred to Committee of the Whole, on a point of order.

Mr. PICKNELL, Chairman of the Committee on counting votes for President and Vice President, reported back a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President and the decision of questions arising thereupon. Made the special order for the 20th instant.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.—*Utica Herald.*

CONGRESSIONAL CONSPIRACY.

The Democratic Scheme to Oust Orth, of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House Committee on Elections took up to-day the case of McCabe vs. Orth, Ninth Indiana District, on the pending motion to dismiss the appeal of the contestant. The motion was denied—ayes, 6; nays, 8.

Rep. Phister then moved to grant the petition of the contestant and permit him to go on and take testimony.

Rep. Kiefler offered as a substitute "that a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker of the House to investigate any and all questions of bribery, corruption, fraud or illegal voting alleged to have been committed by any person or persons in the election of a member of Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana, said Committee to have power to send for persons and papers."

After some further discussion, and without action, the Committee adjourned till Tuesday next.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flattering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says: "After a practice of 20 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says: "I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I prefer and use medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

This will Pay You 5 TIMES

Over and More, Especially if you have a FARM or Village LOT, requiring

The Household.

Correspondents writing for this Department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write Household Department on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Post Office address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

An Interesting Letter.

No excuse can be offered for me writing this letter except to tell Daisy my experience. She is not satisfied with the wages an Iowa teacher gets and asks if they are any better in Kansas, and speaks of farming instead of teaching.

I taught district schools in Iowa for four years and saved just enough money to bring me to Kansas and get a homestead and timber claim. I will say now that I taught school here last Winter and got the enormous sum of $20 a month and boarded myself. There is no reason that I know of why a woman cannot have a farm and improve it too, as well as a man, according to my views of the matter. Of course, our fathers and brothers will help us. Mine have broken 50 acres of land, dug a well and built a stone house on my homestead, and in pay for it I do the housework for them. The place is rented for next year for more than a country teacher would get for one term, and the more the land is worked the greater will be the value of it. Have engaged 150 grape vines to be set out this Fall, and expect to have a peach orchard started next year. It pays better to farm than to teach for such wages as are offered now, and my advice to women is the same as Mr. Greeley's was to young men—"Go West."

The BLADE is received with pleasure in a great many dugouts and sod houses in Western Kansas, and I wish to tell the women living in these dugouts and sod houses my way of making use of dry goods boxes which were brought here filled with goods when we came. Most people before coming here from the east, sell their furniture because it cannot very well be brought with them and besides the money is needed which it will bring.

Now when your goods are unpacked do not have your boxes cut up for kindling wood but follow my example and see if it does not pay better. We wanted a cupboard, a bureau, and desk and bookcase and a dressing table all of which were easily made of boxes.

For a cupboard we took a box 2½ feet square, sawed it in two halves, having the cover nailed on, then set one half on its side and the other on top of it. One shelf was put in each half and on top of this is another box half as large as the one sawed in two and a shelf in that, all was then papered and a curtain in front instead of a door. This makes a cupboard with five shelves. The bureau is made in the same way and is used only to lay clean clothes in. My dressing table is a large box still filled with goods, and on it is a red and white stand cover, a looking glass and other articles found on such a table. The sides are covered with muslin.

The desk and book case are as necessary to us as the cupboard. This took two small boxes. Legs were put on one of them, making it as high as a table, and is used to write on. The broad side of the box is up and two thirds of the cover is nailed on, while the rest is fastened on with leather hinges, and used as a door or lid. We keep old books and newspapers in it. The other box is set up on the back part of the desk for a book-case, in which is a shelf. This will accommodate all of our books. The boxes are papered with wall-paper. For a paper-holder we took the back of an old geography, which will hold about 10 newspapers, and looked nicely when it was papered and hung with red braid or cord.

When my week's washing is finished I am, like most women in like cases, a little bit tired, and want an easy chair to sit in. My way of getting one was to take an old rocking chair and a piece of calico which will cover the seat of it. I spread the calico on the floor, got out the rag-bag, and all the rags that were not fit even for a stove rag or mop were placed evenly over the calico until it was 2 inches thick, and put a piece on top the same as the one beneath the rags, fastened the edges together, and with a darning needle and cord sewed through and through it all to keep the rags in place. After this was done, the outside cover, made of small pieces pieced in the form of a log cabin, was put on and all fastened on the chair. The arms were cushioned in the same way. With a white tidy on it, it makes a nice looking as well as an easy chair.

Thus a house can be partly furnished without any cost whatever, of such things as are needed in every home, and we all know that money is a scarce article out here on the frontier. A great many women will have to do without these same things, if they are not made without expense.

Most of the sod houses and dugouts are covered with poles, brush, sod and dirt, and in my home to hide these, thin old sheets are used. I sew the sheets together and fasten them to the poles, drawing them as tightly as possible overhead, and a few of them are hung around the wall on which my pictures and mottos are placed. LILLIE.

Some Answers.

Some one says: "Of course, we all know who Shirley Dare is." Now I do not, and would like to, so much. Is it a born fide woman? This question seems almost absurd, after reading the article, "Washing Made Easy." But I once read an article on hunting, breathing masculinity in every word. Judge of my surprise on looking up the author's name to see a woman's—a Mary something or other.

Oh! Prairie Queen, I pity you from the bottom of my heart. I was once in your place—young and ambitious, fettered (?) by ties too early assumed, an unfinished education having raised hopes of future possibilities, and often over household cares I was yearning with a vague unrest for the chance to develope the mental resources I believed I possessed. Death has broken each golden link, and three small graves hold my life's choicest blessings. Oh! Prairie Queen, I envy you your happy little kingdom. Be content with your jewels, of greater value, even, than all the learning ages could give you.

I know that Rose Denise's corn starch recipe is good. Try it, ladies.

"Box 50" sends also a good way to make little ones' sun hats; the directions are not very plain, I think. Mine were to make the brim as she did, just like any hat brim in shape, if sloping is desired. I made a seam in the back rim, with buttons around the inside of the rim, or near the corner. The crown, a simple circle made double with a corresponding number of button holes equi-distant apart. Easily done up and comfortable.

Would say to Mrs. Harlan, I know one woman, the kindest and most tender of mothers, who does not nurse her baby, and it is as rosy and healthy a little one as I ever saw, and think it a prudent policy to adopt in some cases. But pity the poor mother overheated and overworked, whose only rest in daytime is the few moments snatched from toil when she must "nurse baby."

I don't believe H. J. Hawker is "an old bach" at all. He seems to know too well "how it is yourself," you see. Now confess, am't you a "crusty old married man?" In fact all the bachelors I know are pleasanter than the benedicts, unless I except a few too soured by their long unappreciated endeavors to win some one to clean house for them to see the beauty of Spring time renovations. But how true to life was his picture of a home undergoing the "Spring showers" after the old "regime." I thought the picture of "the girl worth having" rather over drawn; with five or seven brothers a girl is not very apt to do *all* the milking etc., unless the said brothers were very small. I have only two, both younger, and never milked a cow in my life. Wild Fern's opinion of people "nudging" each other about faults they were aware of before marriage, is quite right. Shame on the fault-finders.

"Farmer's Wife" wishes to know how to make hard soap: Take one can of condensed lye, 12 quarts of water (soft), put in iron kettle over a fire till the lye is dissolved; add five pounds clean fat, boil till thoroughly incorporated; add three ounces salt, and set to cool; cut out in cakes when cold.

Frank A. Winn—To alleviate the pain of rheumatism, get a liniment put up composed of sweet oil and just enough liquid ammonia to cut it, and to an ounce vial, add two tablespoonfuls of liquid camphor. This well rubbed in with the naked hand of a friend, (rather than yourself) will help ease the pain.

Poor W. J., of Soda Springs—What is more sorrowful than a person in a far Western State removed from congenial companionship, especially a young person with the future before them—each uneventful day slipping by feeling ones self on the retrograde as to social intelligence. Those of honest intentions are often defrauded of much pleasure through fear of the unprincipled. Don't you know any lady with whom you could correspond? No one would blame D. L. Ball for wanting to exchange hearts with Minnie with a view to securing some one to take charge of the culinary department while he was doing his best with his unruly stock. Who ever heard of hogs, dogs and cows in a woman's kitchen (quadrupede (and some bipeds) stand more in fear of their weapons of offense (broom, tong, etc.,) than if a man who would stop to say the Lord's prayer under such trying circumstances—fancy a woman doing that.

Well I think D. R's remedy would do for any colored ants, provided you are quick enough with the hammer. Have no aunts handy so can't prove his recipe. What has become of poor Will Craig, since he failed to gather that "Wood Moss," and where is that Wood Moss also? not beaten out with those prudes who would rather preambulate on what is than over the shameful art of using feet and legs. Shame is twin sister of Sin—where Sin goes Shame follows.

HONOR BRIGHT.

The Secret of Happiness.

Men and women wed each other to be happy, and why not, if they marry wisely? The man should always be a little bigger than his wife, and a little older, a little braver, a little stronger, a little wiser, and a little more in love with her than she is with him. The woman should always be a little younger, and a little prettier, and a little more considerate than her husband. He should bestow upon her all his wordly goods, and she should take good care of them. He may owe her every care and tenderness that affection can prompt; but pecuniary indebtedness to her will become a burden. Better live on a crust of bread than a fortune she has brought him.

Neither must be jealous, nor give the other cause for jealousy. Neither must encourage sentimental friendships for the opposite sex. Perfect confidence in each other, and reticence concerning their mutual affairs, even to members of their own families, is a first necessity.

A wife should dress herself becomingly whenever she expects to meet her husband's eye. The men should not grow slovenly, even at home. Fault-finding, long arguments or scoldings, end the happiness that begins in kisses and love-making. Sisters and brothers may quarrel and "make up." Lovers are lovers no longer after such disturbances occur, and married people who are not lovers are bound by red hot chains. If a man admires his wife most in prints, she is silly not to wear them. If she likes him best in black cloth he is a fool if he neglects to indulge in it. They should contrive to please each other, even if they please nobody else, for their mutual happiness can only be the result of their mutual love, and that love will never fail to exait its object.

It is absurd to neglect a girl's domestic education (as is very often the case) until she is ready to become a wife. The idea that a woman must learn to keep house by her own experience is both foolish and hurtful. Does a man put off learning a business till it is time to start for himself? Still, housekeeping must not be considered the *Alpha* and *Omega* of these duties. Deeper than this lie other qualities, quite as indispensable, and still more necessary to a husband's, or even a wife's happiness. It would consume too much valuable space to enumerate them all, but we may sum them up by saying that daughters should be taught to be womanly; for a truly womanly woman has much the best chance of being loved by a truly worthy man. The ordination of nature has made a tender, affectionate, sympathizing woman more likely to attract strong, earnest, heroic men, than one of a different stamp. Man love by a fine instinct, which generally leads them aright—that is, when they love in the pure sense of the term; and they would love oftener in that sense if women were true to that ideal womanhood which even the lost reverence and acknowledge. The best dower, therefore, a mother can give her daughter, is the dower of perfect womanliness, for a womanly woman can enter into her husband's weakness, adapt herself to his fancies, and by a pleasant fiction, at least, adopt his tastes.

"Rustic," will you please give your way of canning tomatoes?

Cannot somebody give a sure and permanent cure for neuralgia?

MAID OF ORLEANS.

Whitehouse, O.

Work in the School Room.

How to teach seems to be the important question with country school teachers. We attend our County institutes, where as a general thing may be found very good lecturers, who almost exhaust the whole theory of "How to Teach." They tell us, for instance, that we should parse this or that way, or that we should give language lessons just so, or that we should assign so much, or not so much, for a lesson in grammar, arithmetic, or geography, while at the same time perhaps they never taught a minute in the common schools—country schools. But I have, through many years of experience concluded that if a teacher be successful he must work, nor is the fact disputed but it is a very common thing that the work is not performed. Again, if I wish to be a successful teacher I must work and work, too, according to my own improved methods of teaching, and not rely too much on proposed plans of teaching, advocated by scores of normal and collegiate teachers

Too many teachers at commencement of a school term, droll and grumble along too long for their own good or the pupils either.

Now, work in the school room surely makes one proficient in the two grand, famous elements of teaching—Theory and Practice. I might enter the school-room for the first time and say—"See here, pupils, I wish you to be obedient or I shall have to use the rod;" some say they do not use such expressions, but I dare say about as many more do, and expressions, to, not even as sublime as the one stated. I might enter the school-room disguised with other robes of expression (if I am privileged to use such) and say: "Be good children," "do right," and "be kind and generous." Too much of either is not best. Better go to work at once, and be assured if you do, development will do away with all such commands, bringing, as it were, better results.

Teachers who are not real strong and healthy ought not to be in the school-room. They are out of their proper place. Why? Because, just such make poor schools, schools where pupils become dwarfish in point of intellect; certainly is true, for in just such districts we find that this class of teachers have been employed.

My main reasons for such conclusions are not to insist that such teachers should quit the profession, but that it would be a prolonging of their lives if they would. They, as is common among such, have not sufficient energy, consequently make a failure in behalf of themselves and of the pupils too.

I accosted one of my pupils as follows the first day I taught school in the district:

"Willie," said I, "Do you wish to study grammar this term?" "No," said he, "Why?" said I. "Because my teacher stunted me. "How?" "He did not have very much energy about him."

Now you can see we cannot suppose that a teacher, anything also but healthy, can get up the necessary inducements in order to bring about freshness in recitations. At the recita ion is where the teacher is wanting with health, liveliness and vigor.

We might add many difficulties which teachers do not regard as existing within themselves, but We close.

"DARK HILLS OF MONROE."

From Alcyone.

A minister's wife once told me of a cure for bleeding cancer. Pick a large quantity of the heads of the common pink clover. Add enough water to keep from burning, and steep them for several hours, then strain and boil down the juice to the consistency of salve. Anoint the cancer many times daily, and drink profusely of a tea made of the blossoms.

I like Mrs. Morrison's remarks in regard to the caring for babies. Children should be clothed with flannel the year round. In Summer the little shirts may be cut a little lower in the neck and the sleeves shortened; but the stomach and bowels should be always covered. This will often prevent bowel complaints. My step-sister insists that she saved her young son by simply putting on a flannel shirt in warm weather. Those who live in a climate productive of ague should eat plentifully of lemons. Give your children all they will eat. If they do not like them raw, give them at first a few slices with sugar. They will soon learn to eat them as they would an apple. This medicine is much cheaper and pleasanter than anything the doctor will give you. I think I must give the young housekeepers my rule for making good pie crust. For one good-sized take about a pint and a half of flour, add a little salt; take two thirds of a cup of lard and rub, not too thoroughly into the flour, then take a little ice water or cool spring wather and pour a little of it into the flour, stirring lightly with the tips of the fingers just long enough to get the mass into a lump. Take half of it onto the moulding board, do not mix it but turn the edges under and roll out, spead berries, cherries or any other fruit on a level with the tin; add about a teacup of sugar to most any kind of a pie that needs a cover, sprinkle a tablespoon of flour over the fruit, moisten the edges and cover with the remainder of the paste; bake long and steady.

Dyspeptics should eat a little white mustard seed daily. It warms the stomach and helps digest the food. Warts will speedily disappear if rubbed frequently with the brimstone end of a match moistened in cold water. For headache and neuralgia apply cloths wrung out of hot water until relieved. For inflammation or pain in the bowels, make a flannel bag, spread in some hops and a handful of gum camphor, sew up the end and quilt roughly, wring out in hot water and apply to seat of pain. The bag can be hung up and dried, and put away for future use.

I wish to say to the invalids who write to me for advice, that I will gladly answer their letters, but hope they will not forget to enclose stamp. ALCYONE.

Sunday Visiting.

The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. Therefore remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. I neither go visiting nor receive visitors, for "six days shalt thou labor and on the seventh shalt thou rest." I have been a hired girl a great deal myself, and when I was, I always expected to have that day for my own after the necessary work was done. Of course in case of sickness in the family where I worked, I was at all times ready and willing to do what was required of me, as I honestly believe all hired girls would be were they treated as the mistress would like to be treated were she in their place.

In the BLADE of July 24th, one woman put her clothes to soak Sunday afternoon. She said our girl—I think she called her Kate—got her washing papers. Now if had I been in that girl's place I should not have waited for her to give me my papers. I would have taken them just as soon as she asked me to work on Sunday (for I consider it just as bad to put clothes to soak and then put them out in the rain, as to go to work and wash.) This same woman said she is or was sick; I don't see how a sick person could sit and wash in cold water for three long hours *without* making herself very sick or at least very tired. Neither do I see how she manages to keep her clothes so exceedingly white to just wash them in cold water and rinse; it is all I can do to keep mine decently white by washing in plenty of good soap suds with no small amount of elbow grease, besides boiling, rinsing etc.

If the lady, wishing to know how to keep her white ash floor white, will try my plan I think she will have no reason to complain of her floor being very black. In summer always mop in cold water; if there are any grease spots put on a little sal soda and pour boiling water all over the spots; let it lie a little while, then wet your floor over with cold water, then sprinkle sand over and rub well with the mop, as a broom scratches the floor; now wash off and wipe up dry, sweep as soon as you can, to take off what sand your mop has left. A little chloride of lime is a benefit. If she will scrub in this way say once in two or three weeks, I think her floor will look very well. Mop as often as your floor needs it, if it is every day. S. B. L.

Hints on Cooking, etc.

Can any one inform me how to prepare wall paper for carpeting floors? I saw the method given not long since in some paper, but can not remember it now and here in Arizona we find it both difficult and costly to obtain any kind of carpet. The kind I refer to could be washed and treated like any floor. I want something for warmth, not looks, as the wind comes up through the cracks of these poorly laid floors. Can any one tell me of some kind of very light (not heavy) carpeting, as it costs too much to have it sent unless very light? Is there any kind that could come *by mail*? If any one can give me any information, won't they write to the BLADE at once, as it will confer a great favor.

Mrs. J. Deming—I used to have just the same trouble with dumplings as you do, and I prided myself on being a good cook. After repeated failures I found the following recipe, which *never* fails me. Please try it and report through the BLADE: Splendid dumplings for soup, etc.—Two cups flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one of salt, half one of soda in one cup of sweet milk. Make into balls, allowing one spoonful to each ball. Just drop in flour, and only cover so as to be able to drop into soup. Boil just 10 minutes by the clock, dropping them into the hot liquid and not removing the cover till done. I always leave my meat in until the dumplings are done, then remove both, thicken my gravy and boil a minute or two.

ABOUT CAKE.

I always seed my raisins and waste nothing, as I cut the raisin nearly in two crossways. Then easily remove seeds only. Flour them; but unless you have flour enough in the cake they will sink just the same.

I want to tell the Household how to make a splendid cranberry pie. Take one cup of cranberries, cut each one open crossways, add one cup of sugar, and one of water, make a rich crust, top and bottom, and bake slowly, sometime. Won't some one who tries this tell how they like it? A deep plate is needed so that all the juice is saved which by cooking slow and cutting berries open becomes jelly. MRS. C. F.

For the benefit of Mrs. F. we clip the following from an exchange—it may be of service to others too:

CHEAP CARPETS.—By saving the best pieces out of men's clothes that are past service, and some bright woolen scraps and some worsted skirt braid, or alapaca, is preferred, you have the material, and with a little ingenuity and a sewing machine, you can make a handsome carpet

Cut a pattern of any design to suit your taste. One pretty design is to take a square, seven or eight inches each way, and hollow out each side like a half moon, leaving an inch and a half at each corner straight. Baste your braid on, and be careful to turn each corner square, as it adds greatly to the looks. You can use one or more colors in binding; it makes more of a variety to use two colors, which I think is the beauty of the work. Bind one half of your blocks of one color and the other half of the other, and put them together alternately. After basting on the binding, cut some pretty figures of your bright pieces to correspond with the size of your blocks, and fasten them in the center of each block by working in loose buttonhole stitch all around the edge of each figure two or three green leaves for one block and a red flannel with a leaf or two in the next, and so on alternately, is a plenty; if you crowd it it spoils the effect.

Now join your carpet by laying your blocks on a contrasting color; if the blocks are dark use gray or drab under the oral space that is formed by laying the blocks together point to point; baste on smoothly and stitch down on the right side of the carpet, first on the edge of the braid, then on the double with the machine, and I think you will feel well paid for your labor.

You can stretch then the carpet by lining it with some coarse cloth, burlap is good for that, and fastening through where the points meet.

Now I must tell you how I made my paper carpet, as you asked some one to tell you something of that kind. I first prepared a bedding of old newspapers, and then stretched a burlap cloth nearly tight and tacked it firm, then with a paste of two parts of flour and and one part of melted glue, which must be used while warm, I put on another in the same way, being very careful to let each dry thoroughly before applying the next, then put on the wall paper, which can be chosen to taste, and after it was dry I covered it all over with thin flour starch, never allowing the brush to touch the same parts twice while damp, but being equally careful to touch all parts, after which it stood all night, and then I applied three coats of varnish, letting each coat dry two days before putting on the next. Copal is the kind used, and if you take pains, you will have a carpet to be proud of. You can use plain flour paste for the wall paper, if preferred.—*B. E. O., in Floral Cabinet.*

Hints from Mrs. Helen.

I want a correspondent in Colorado, New Mexico, Montana and Wyoming to learn some items in regard to them that I can find in no other way. I want to know the unfavorable points as well as the favorable.

I don't agree with Mrs. Haslan, and I think if her home was in a large City where it is almost impossible to get pure milk, that you are sure is not "swill fed," she would also think the little one deprived of the mother's milk stood "a poor chance for life," oftentimes brought safely through the first Summer, to die the dreaded second Summer. I've known when almost everything disagreed with the child, Ridges' food used with the best of success.

Yes, indeed, keep flannels on the baby, and good warm wool socks; avoid draughts of wind. They are cold little creatures and want the best of care, and every mother should make it a study, read, learn in every way from the experience of others.

I'm patiently waiting for Fannie Field's "corn meal" recipes. Raw potato juice will cure warts, found it in the BLADE four months ago, and have been thankful to some one for telling me ever since. Keep a bottle of linseed oil and lime water for burns, equal parts. Try it once and you'll never be without it.

I wish to thank Shirly Dare for much assistance. Won't she tell us of some things washable for ruffles for the neck, besides footing. MRS. HELEN.

Knox City, Mo.

Some Fancy Articles.

I want to tell you all how I made a nice needle cushion. I raveled out an old stocking-leg and wound it into a long hard ball: then I took wrapping cotton and wound from one end of the ball to the other in eight places and fastened it firmly on the ends, where it crossed; then I took zephyr (Germantown yarn is just as good) in a darning needle, and commenced at one end, passing the needle under one cord, then back and under the same one again, and the same way with the next, and so on until the whole ball was covered. I then finished it up with a cord from one end to the other to hang it up by, and a loop ed bow and balls at the ends, try it and you will find it is splendid as the needles are not forever slipping in and getting lost.

I will tell Thekla what I did with a lamp bottom, although it was not very "elegant." I crotcheted a pretty cover of white tidy cotton, and a border of green zephyr and put a cord around to hold it firm, then I took the lamp bottom and turned it upside down and slipped into this cover and tightened the cord around the top, then I fastened cords in three places around the top to hang it up and finished it with balls at the bottom and where the cords were fastened, and I had a very pretty hanging basket which I filled with flowers that had been on my hat. If I have succeeded in making this plain I will tell you something else some of these days.

LIDE.

The Eye and Ear Within.

He is not blind, whose mental sight is clear,
E'en though his outward vision may be sealed:
He is not deaf, who lists with inward ear,
Although no sound may be to him revealed.

They see the least, who stern refuse to look,
Though having each external organ wonder,—
Who shut them out their eyes on Reason's book,
And willful close the curtains of the soul.

Most madly deaf are they who will not list,
Though God in Nature speaks with trumpet voice:
And they least useful in the world, I wist,
Who live a blind and slothful life from choice.

He sees the most, who looks with mental eyes,
On all the facts each outward sense reveals—
In Reason's balance weighs them well and wise,
And from the light no useful fact conceals.

He hears most truth, who patient hears both sides,
With mind unwarped by favor or by fear—
Who not alone the outward sense confides,
But waits 'till reason makes the case more clear.

The wise man works with head as well as hand;
The blessed shines off the human brain;
And while he softly sleeps who tills the land,
The weary thinker toils with wasting pain.

To all who patient search for truth, though blind,
There comes, at length, a bright and heavenly ray,
Whose genial glow illuminates the mind,
And gently leads from darkness up to day.

ABEL FLETCHER.

Massillon, Ohio.

Where the Blade Goes.

Some months since I put a notice in the BLADE offering to exchange flower seeds; also requesting correspondence from the West, and as several persons have written to me, "wanting to know, you know" how many letters I have received, and where from, I take this method of letting them know: Total number of letters, 186. Indians and Illinois, 10 each; Missouri, 11; Texas, 8; Arkansas, 4; Kansas, 66; Iowa, 18; Wisconsin, 13; Minnesota, 2; California, 10, Oregon, 7 Nevada, 5; Nebraska, 4; Montana, 5; Idaho, 2; scattering, 12. Periodicals, circulars, etc., a basket full. Some 25 wanted to exchange seeds: four gave no name. I have four offers of situation as a teacher, two as governess, seven bona fide offers of marriage! four photos., one lock of hair; one, signing his name "Old Batch,," offered an unincumbered title to 80 acres of land, if I would keep house for him and read to him when I had time. All of which I beg leave, most respectfully, to decline. I "hardly ever" expect to marry; not by letter, anyway. If any persons wishing exchanges of seeds have failed to receive them, please notify me of the fact. I have plenty of seeds and will still exchange with all who wish to do so. ANNIE MORGAN.

Hazleton, Ind.

A Just Defense!

In the letter of "Jessamine" of last week, I think what she said about rye bread is too one-sided to be allowed to pass without a remark. How anyone who knows anything can say that good rye bread is only fit for the "swill pail," I cannot understand. And if more of the Americans would learn to eat a few of the wholesome things prepared by the Germans, there would be less dyspepsia than at present. My husband never touches wheat bread when there is rye on the table, and I make it my especial pride to bake it for him. For the lady who asks how to bake it, let me say, set at night with three-quarters of a cake of Fleischman's yeast, (or any other if not obtainable,) like wheat bread, in the morning knead about half an hour, making it quite stiff, and after letting it raise twice, once before, and after putting in the pan, bake three-fourths or one hour in a pretty hot oven.

I put a little caraway seed in mine and a little more salt than in wheat bread. Would be pleased to hear from the lady after trying this.—MRS. LOUISE MARKSCHEFFEL, 98 Huron street, Toledo.

A New Washing Machine.

To those who ask "how washing can be made easy," I will tell our way:

With a "Little Washer," a wringer and a man's strong arm to turn the cranks, our washing is done in an hour. Not always Monday morning, but whenever "the man of the house" can conveniently help. Never mind if he does get impatient sometimes, and splashes the suds around more than is necessary, that isn't nearly as bad as the backache.

I know it requires much patience and good humor to coax a man out of his sphere in that way, but it pays, and is the easiest way known. E. L. H.

Prospect Park.

A Protest.

I wish to enter my protest against "Prairie Queen's" habit of leaving her babies alone in the house. *Don't do it.* Within the small circle of my acquaintance there have been two dear little ones burned to death as the result of the same habit. Teach them all the self-reliance you have a mind to, but don't leave them alone until they are old enough to know right from wrong. M. C. PERRY.

Fall City, Wis.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN BOSTON.

Results of the Recent Experiment in the Election of School Officers.

The Registered Woman's Committee in Boston have issued an address explaining the results of the first experiment in women's voting, which was for school officers. They say:

"The universal testimony of those women who undertook this work, is that they found help on all sides from other women, and from men too, who found time in the midst of their own pressing duties to lend us a helping hand. Not a word has reached our ears to indicate that the polling places were made other than agreeable and comfortable, so far as was possible, to the little newly enfranchised company. On the contrary, numerous words of gratitude tell of courtesy and kindness that will not soon be forgotten. And not less welcome are the words of scores of men, telling of their satisfaction with the new experience. In behalf of the registered women of Boston, we offer our hearty thanks to the gentlemen who helped to this good result; not forgetting that in the Board of Aldermen the first steps were taken to 'purify the polls,' which men had feared were 'not fit places for ladies to go to.' If not previously fit, they were fitted for us, and we appreciate the fact.

The result, we are told, is a failure. We do not count it so. Certainly, it was not the success we had ardently hoped for. But it was, we venture to believe, a long step toward it, in several ways.

"First, it proved that there are in Boston, and ready to serve our schools, women whose high character, whose intelligence, and whose faithfulness to duty are known to be so great that they are recognized as worthy to be honored with the high responsibility, and sure to meet it well.

"Second, it shows that the political parties of the City are willing to nominate women as members of the School Board.

"Third, there was proof that the determination of the women to vote for good candidates only had its effect on the nominations of the political parties. It is now possible to anticipate that the days of mere office-seeking are near an end, so far as the School Board is concerned.

"These gains are worth all the trouble taken. But we are not content with these. We want, also, to be represented by good women as well as by good men on the board. How shall we effect this? First, by continued action in the same direction; second, by efforts begun in season and continued systematically to secure a larger registration next year. We cannot believe that there is but a handful of women in Boston who care enough for the education of our youth to use such little influence as they possess toward securing good governament for the schools. Our ranks must needs contain thousands in the near future."

Interesting to Workingwomen.

New York Telegram.

An enterprise is on foot in this city that must interest many readers of the *Telegram*. A dispensary for self-supporting girls and women is to be opened at No. 42 University Place on the 24 of January. The dramatic entertainment in aid of this project, that is to take place in the Broadway Opera House on Wednesday afternoon, under the auspices of many of the benevolent and influential ladies of New York, calls attention to some of its peculiar and very admirable features. The purpose is to equip and place upon a self supporting basis a dispensary for the special use of women teachers, saleswomen, bookkeepers, sewing girls, shop girls, domestics, and all women who work for their bread. To make the institution independent as well as to recognize and cultivate the self respect of the classes for whom it is designed, a fee of 25 cents for consultation and medicine, and 50 cents where instrumental treatment is required, will be charged. Another distinctive feature of the Provident Dispensary for Workingwomen is that it is to be conducted entirely by women physicians under the direction of Miss Ella A. Jennings, M. D. The essentially charitable or rather benevolent character of this enterprise is shown in its affording a gymnasium and reading room for the free use of its patients and the classes from which they are to come, and its arrangement for lectures one evening in the week upon hygiene, physiology, ventilation and other subjects that can best be treated of by women to women. As a means of propagating special and much-needed knowledge, this dispensary is well worthy the efforts and the contributions which have been required to establish it. Its general economical importance to the public consists in the tendency it will have to diminish pauperism by relieving hospitals of a class of patients who are both able and willing to pay a moderate sum for the services they need. It only remains to say that this is the first undertaking of the kind that has been attempted in this country, although it closely resembles several that have been very successfully operated in London.

"Why, Dick," said a lady teacher the other day, "you are getting to be an awfully good boy lately; ever so much better than you were last year. How is it?" "Oh! jeshaw! Miss Hetty," said the youngster, "I don't have so much tummick-ache now."

Our Young Folks.

BIDDING THE SUN "GOOD-NIGHT" IN LAPLAND.

When the short, bright Summer of Lapland is ended, and the sun is about to set, to rise no more for seven or eight months, the people of the hamlets and villages ascend the neighboring hills to see the last of the Day God, and chant a requiem, or farewell psalm, for the parting day.

"Come, little daughters, hasten,
Ye should be bravely dight!
Make ready, boys! for we go forth
To bid the sun good-night.

"Four months with steady shining
He's made the whole earth fair,
And myriad blossoms greeted him,
And bird-songs filled the air.

"But now October waneth;
His setting draweth near;
We shall not see his face again
For more than half a year."

So forth they go together,
Parents and children, all,
The aged, and the little ones,
Young men, and maidens tall.

From many a neighboring village,
From many a humble home,
To climb the rocky summit
The thronging people come.

The sun hangs low in heaven;
He throws his slanting rays
Across their loving faces, turned
To meet his parting gaze.

And now he's gone! The darkness
Is setting like a pall,
A long, low dirge of sad farewell
Breaks from the lips of all;

In mournful cadence chanting
The requiem of the sun,
The dear bright day departed now,
The long, long night begun.

And yet with cheerful patience
They take their homeward way,
The elders talking how the time
May best be whiled away.

And many a youthful face is bright
With glad expectance still,
And many a merry little child
Goes dancing down the hill.

—*Joe Allison, in St. Nicholas.*

Ella's Sacrifice.

BY ELIZA M. SHERMAN.

"Oh! mother, if I only had something to give to the missionary fund I should be so glad; I really have not," and Ella Baxter thoughtfully hulled the ripe red strawberries, and placed them in the fruit dish, saying with a sigh, "Oh dear, I do wish we were not so poor."

"Ella, my child," said her mother, sadly, "how can you speak so? We have much more than so many have to be thankful for. You have all you need to eat and wear, and kind loving friends to care for you, and to shield you from harm. I think you are rich, now, Ella; rich in hope and happiness. But come dear, mother wants you to go down town on an errand for her; so change your dress and brush your hair. Baby has tumbled it, sadly."

In her own room Ella brushed her hair—the one possession of which she was proud! It was beautiful hair, falling far below her waist in great golden brown masses, that caught and reflected the sunlight in a multitude of little ripples and waves. Carefully she brushed and put up the rebellious curls, and was soon ready for her walk. "Now, mother, what are your errands?"

"Go and carry this parcel to Miss Sprague, then get me some pepper and sugar at the grocer's; and as you come by Mr. Bell's stop and enquire for Georgie—he was sick last night."

"Yes, mother!" and leaving a kiss on her mother's cheeks, and giving baby a hug, Ella departed on her errand. Miss Sprague kept a fancy and hair store in the village, and thither Ella, after having made her other purchases, turned her steps. After delivering her mother's message, and leaving the package, she was about to leave the shop, when Miss Sprague called—"Stay a moment, Ella; excuse me, but do you wish to sell your hair? Miss Forrester wishes very much to buy some, and yours is exactly the color."

"Sell my hair! no, indeed! I couldn't think of it," returned Ella, almost indignantly.

"I didn't think you would, Ella, but thought it would do no harm to ask. You said something about it once, and—"

"Yes, but that was only in fun. I did not dream of doing it," and Ella quickly left the store. A few moments more found her at Mr. Bell's, and she was about to knock, when a brown head was thrust from the door, and a merry voice exclaimed, "Why, Ella Baxter, you are the very one whom I wish to see. You told me that you were going to have a new dress this Summer. I am going to get me one, and I was wondering if we could not get them alike. I saw just the loviest piece of goods down at Piromet yesterday. I know you would like it. Wouldn't it be nice to have them alike?"

A thought flashed through Ella's mind. "Why not give up the dress, and take that money for her missionary fund, and thus save the sacrifice of her hair—" a thought which would come to her, over and over.

"Why don't you speak, Ella; what ails you?" asked Katy.

"I was thinking of something else, Katydid," laughed Ella, as she seated herself in the bay-window for a long talk with her friend

On her way home Ella had to pass by the handsome house and grounds of Miss Forrester. "I wonder what she would give me for my hair! It will, at least, do me no harm to stop and inquire," and Ella opened the gate and went slowly up the long walk, bordered with roses, lilacs and pinks, and soon in the presence of the lady, to whom she made known her errand.

"Yes, Ella, I do want some hair very much, and yours would just suit me. I is very beautiful," she continued, as, at her request, Ella shook down her long curls. "But do you think that your mother would be willing to have you cut it off? It would spoil your looks, I am afraid."

"I don't know as mother or I either would be willing to let it go, but I thought it would do no harm to inquire how much you would be willing to give me for it," and Ella smoothed out the long, cluster ing curls, with an affectionate little pat, as she wondered what father would say to see his little "Goldilocks," as he often called her, shorn of her beauty. So absorbed was she in this one thought, that she hardly heard Miss Forester's voice saying—"I will give you $15 for your hair, Ella."

What did you say, ma'am?" stammered Ella, Miss Forrester smiled as she repeated her remark.

"Fifteen dollars!—that is a large price, but I don't think I care to sell my hair," and Ella hastily put it up and left the house.

"Well, Ella, did you do all my errands?"

"Yes, mother, and Miss Sprague took the pepper, and Miss Forrester the sugar, and Mr. Jones wants the hair."

"What!" exclaimed Mrs. Baxter, upsetting her work basket in her astonishment. "Why, Ella, have you lost your senses, child—what do you mean?"

Ella colored as she replied with a little laugh—"I mean that I gave the parcel to Miss Sprague. I got the pepper and sugar of Mr. Jones and—"

"And what, Ella?" asked Mrs. Baxter, as Ella hesitated. Ella was about to reply, when a knock was heard at the door, and the conversation ended. Ella went to her room and sat down to think It would be a great sacrifice for the girl; and it would be so hard to give it up! Miss Forrester's words—"It would spoil your looks, I am afraid," kept sounding in her ears, until at last she stopped short, and with a most emphatic little nod said, "No, I can't do it!" But all day long she looked troubled and perplexed. Conscience told her that $15 would do a great deal of good, and was more than she could possibly earn; but she stifled the voice, and went about her work.

"Freely ye have received, freely give," read Mr. Baxter the next morning at family devotions; and Ella, with those words in her mind, once more tried to fulfil that part of the day's labor that fell to her share.

"What makes you so sober this morning, Ella?" asked her mother at last, missing the cheerful song and glad voice that generally made such pleasant music about the house.

"Mother," Ella said bravely, "don't you think that I can do without a new dress this Summer? Do I really need it?"

"Yes, Ella, I think you do. I have turned the old one until I can do so no longer. You must have a new one: but why do you ask?"

"Well, then, would you mind if I should cut off and sell my hair?"

"Sell your hair, Goldilocks! What in the world for?" asked Mr. Baxter, coming in at that moment, while her mother's eyes asked the same question.

Ella told them all her reasons, adding—"Ever since I heard father read 'Freely ye have received, freely give,' I have thought it my duty to give it, if you were willing."

"You must do just as you please, Ella," said her father, "fifteen dollars is a good price for it, and it would do a great deal of good." Unconsciously these words decided it, and an hour after Ella, with a brave face, came and laid her head on her mother's lap, saying, "Cut it all off now, mother! I can spare it for the Lord's service, I think."

Mrs. Baxter's hand trembled as she cut off the long, shining curls, and thought how long it would be before it would grow out again; but one family whose cruise of oil and measure of meal had almost failed, looked with glad hearts to the Lord one day, and thanked him for $15 which had kept them from actual want; for the $15, the price of Ella Baxter's beauuiful hair.—*Western Rural.*

Blodget's Orders.

Grand Auntie von Tiezle had ordered the great family coach and partaken of luncheon, and, at one by the clock, sat wrapped in her tippets and flappets, for her grand nieces, the darlings, the treasures, had put their pretty heads together, and for what? Why, that the great family coach, with Vixen and Spanker, should be ordered to take them a ride.

What a tour they would make! Since Grand Auntie von Tiezle came in possession of the great coach, no such marvelous route had been projected. In fact, why should it have been? Were not Spanker and Vixen creatures of blood and mettle? Was not the coach a marvel of beauty and polish? Was not Grand Auntie von Tiezle herself given to cramps and stitches, and were any of the three to be trifled with?

But it was plain there was a new leaf to be tur

The Farm.

In this Department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany each letter.

How to Save Liquid Manure.

An inquiry has come to hand in regard to the value of liquid manure—the urine of domestic animals—and the simplest mode of saving it. When it is recollected that it is to the urine in it, that barnyard manure chiefly owes its fertilizing properties both as regards nitrogen and salts, the value of liquid excrementory matter will be appreciated. Some of the most eminent authorities deny that there is any available nitrogen in horse manure. In 100 pounds of barnyard manure when it has been properly cared for, as has been found by analyses, there are 65 pounds of water. Of the remaining 35 pounds 25 are inert carbonaceous matter, leaving but 10 per cent. of inorganic substances and 0.6 of nitrogen as true fertilizing matters. This, it must be borne in mind, is based upon good manure, and not such as has been thrown from stables and subjected to sun and rain which drive out and leach out about everything which will cause a plant to grow, leaving little or nothing that is soluble. But urine, rotted with water contains a large quantity of nitrogen, and many valuable salts also, also, already dissolved and suitable at once for plant food. The urine of all animals is very much alike in chemical constituents.

For preserving the liquid, various methods are employed. The floors of the stalls in which the animals stand are laid with a slight incline, from which the urine runs off into a small gutter immediately in the rear of the stall, and is conveyed to some receptacle provided for it under, or very near, the barn. The following description of such a tank was recently given by Prof. G. C. Caldwell: "First of all, a suitable water tight covered receptacle must be provided, which should be deep rather than shallow, and have a capacity of 10 to 12 gallons for every adult animal in the stalls, on the supposition that it will be emptied once or twice a week. This tank may consist simply of a hogshead sunk in the ground; but it will be cheaper in the long run if built of stone, laid in a mixture of coal tar, pitch and sand, liquefied by heat, or of brick first warmed and soaked in tar and then laid in the same manner. The tank should have a banking of clay. A supply of water should be provided in addition to that coming from the stalls, which may be turned into the tank at pleasure; with this manure can be diluted before it is applied, and the manure pile can be kept moist, for it will be poor policy while making liquid manure to let the solid manure burn up by too rapid fermentation."

The urea which exists in urine constitutes its chief value, and when the latter begins to ferment, the former changes into carbonate of ammonia, and escapes rapidly into the air, unless means to prevent it are employed. The tank should be kept covered, and sulphuric acid, plaster or peat can be mixed with it, to prevent the ammonia from passing off, which will be detected by its pungent odor. When it is desired to apply to the field or to the crops, light carts or hogsheads are employed.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Encouragement of Agriculture.

A resolution has been passed by the United States Senate, instructing the Committees on Agriculture of the two Houses to report what can or should be done by the Government to better advance, encourage and foster agricultural interests. This seems very vague and general, but it was introduced by a Senator from West Virginia, and may, therefore be accepted as representing those rural regions where agriculture has been neglected. This applies to the South and Southwest, and especially to such States as Arkansas, Florida, the Carolinas and the planting States in particular. The condition of agriculture in the North and West is very different. Agricultural colleges are in operation, County and State societies and fairs are general and useful, and the press is much more so; and yet enlightened and advanced as is the agriculture of these Northern States, there can be no sort of doubt that any effort recommended by this Congressional Committee and carried into effect by subsequent legislation, will be sure to benefit very largely the very States where the farming interest seems to stand in no need of such help and will fail to be of any material assistance to the planting States of the South.

We say this in no spirit of prejudice or fault finding, but rather to point out the ineffectiveness of all preceding efforts by Congressional legislation to infuse a spirit of progress into those communities which appear to possess no independent self-helpfulness. In such States as West Virginia and Arkansas, it is extremely difficult for anyone to say what measure would be required to build up the agricultural interests to an equality of advancement with the corresponding interests in the neighboring States of Ohio and Kansas. This difficulty is strikingly exemplified in the State of Missouri, where an immense infusion of Northern emigration has caused a wonderful development of railroads, manufactures, mining, and the live stock interest; but there the farming developments appear to be confined to the new emigrants from the Northern and Western States. Still, it is pleasant to see the awakening enterprise of the Southern population in behalf of more enlightened agriculture, and even though the measure of success attendant upon Congressional efforts may prove but partial and unsatisfactory, it is better to try anything than contentedly to do nothing. American agriculture is emphatically the foundation-stone of the whole National structure, and merits all the attention that can be bestowed upon it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

My Plan for Wintering Bees.

I do not know that I have anything new on the subject; still, my mite of experience may add something to the sum total—that we all need. During the years 1877 and 1878, I gave my assistant a per cent. of the honey and increase of my apiary for his services. Late last Fall, after "equalizing" the colonies, we divided by lot, so that the division was as impartial as it could possibly be. When Winter set in I packed my share in prairie hay against the east side of a tight, high, board fence, and he "let his alone" on their Summer stands. Nearly all of his became more or less diseased and but a single one of mine. He lost 11 out of 25 during the Winter and Spring, while I lost but one out of 37.

Bear in mind, now, these bees were all the same kind, in the same kind of hives, in the same condition, and in the same apiary. The hives were all of the Langstroth pattern, with frames only eight inches deep. The manner of preparation and packing was made simple. I first made Winter passages by running a bayonet shaped hickory stick through the hive comb, bees and all from one side to the other, quickly and easily done. Then I took a 2x4 scantling, and set it on edge against the fenced then took another one and laid it down flatwise 18 inches in front of the first one. Then tramped prairie hay down tightly between them; then set my hives close together on this hay and these scantling; then packed hay between the hives, and between the fence and the hives as tightly as I could with the blunt end of a heavy handspike; then packed a second tier on the first, placing the bottom-board of the second tier directly on the thin honey-board of the first tier. I packed them in this way three tiers deep, as tightly in hay as it could be done, leaving the full front of every hive exposed. The bees were allowed no ventilation at all, excepting the main lower front entrance, and in some cases only one third of that. They had no mats or quilts about them, and not a bit of upward ventilation. I have tried every plan of wintering that I have heard of, and this has at least in one instance, beat all the rest, decidedly.

I forgot to state that after packing the bees I covered the whole so as to keep hay and hives dry. I shall winter again on the same plan this year. I also successfully wintered a number of weak nucleus colonies, of three and four frames each, in one room of my dental office.

This has been the poorest season in the last 12, in this part of the country for bees; and yet we have abundant crops of fruit, grain and vegetables of all kinds. It is a mystery.—*Dr. Greene in Bee Journal.*

Agricultural Science in England.

A recent number of *Nature* gives a concise summary of what science has done for agriculture in England. Analyses of soils have shown why some lands were barren, and how to remedy their sterility; excess of decaying organic matter or of certain mineral substances are now curable ills of the soil; what kind of exhaustion of the soil is to be feared, and how remedied; a knowledge of the relations between the constituents of the soil and the fungi injurious to cultivated plants, so that they can now be fought with more hope of success. Barnyard manure has been given its true place—no mean one, but has no longer the importance once attached to it—100 tons of ordinary barnyard manure containing not more than one ton (often less) of real manurial substance. The industry of artificial manures has developed greatly, and with it many adulterations, requiring skilful testing for their detection, for manures are not easily tested by mere inspection, often being nothing but "dirts with a strong smell." Artificial selection has brought many kinds of plants to great perfection—the sugar beet and wheat being notable examples.

Great improvements has taken place in the breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, and in agricultural machinery and implements. In some other directions progress has not been so satisfactory,—*e. g.*, in the introduction and improvement of new plants for food, both for man and cattle, and in the cultivation of minor crops, such as yield products useful in medicine, dyeing and perfumery. They modestly acknowledge that perhaps they are behind their American cousins in the after treatment of some kinds of farm produce, and in the application of science to cheese and butter making, and the preparation of mill products from wheat. In the facilities for agricultural instruction, the United States can claim precedence, and also in the cheapness of the farm journals. In England there is but one agricultural college, and that is so high in its charges and so badly managed that it is inaccessible to the sons of ordinary farmers. The agricultural newspapers are more costly than they should be. Owing to these causes, agricultural education is not so general among farmers and farm laborers as is desirable.—*Ex.*

Bones as a Fertilizer.

There is no question as to the fact that bones properly treated and properly applied are one of the most valuable and one of the most economical fertilizers which the farmer, who cannot produce all the manure he requires from the stock of his farm, can apply to his crops. But there has always been a great diversity of opinion as to the method of treatment by which the best results can be obtained. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives as the result of his experience that the best way to convert bones into plant food is to take ground bone in the proportion of a ton to a quarter of a cord to a good friable soil; place the two substances, the soil at the bottom, in alternate layers in some convenient place under cover, the same quantity of each in every layer. In 48 hours it will be too hot to hold your hand in. Let it remain for a week or ten days undisturbed, then throw it over. In a day or two it will heat again unless the previous fermentation has exhausted all the moisture of the soil and bone. Continue the operation by turning over until all the moisture is thus exhausted and it does not ferment any more, and you have all the equivalents of a ton of superphospate at half the cost of a ton of that article, which can be packed in barrels and will keep for years without deterioration, and which, when applied to the crops will have a better effect than any of the superphosphates in the market made by the usual method of decomposing the bone with oil of vitriol. There is a great deal of common sense in the plan suggested above, and it has, besides, the merit of being in accord with the best established theories of the scientists.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

The Year's Crops.

From the estimated and reported crop returns for the season just closed, a table has been prepared with much care in the Agricultural Department at Washington, showing the amount of the several staples named, which has been raised in this country and also how the products of 1879 compare in quantity with those of 1878. The values given are not the quoted prices in market, but the values to producers. The total increase (as will be seen,) in the value of our farm products, in comparison with that of these products in 1870, are nearly $416,000,000. The following is the table of

PRODUCTS AND VALUE FOR 1879.

Crops.	Products.	Values.
Wheat, bu	448,755,000	$499,008,000
Corn, bu	1,541,890,000	583,259,000
Oats, bu	364,253,000	120,855,000
Rye, bu	23,646,500	15,505,000
Barley, bu	40,184,200	23,625,300
Buckwheat, bu	13,145,650	7,860,480
Cotton, bales	5,020,387	291,000,000
Tobacco, lbs	382,436,659	21,545,591
Hay, tons	35,698,000	325,851,280
Potatoes, bu	131,469,000	78,971,000
Total		$1,904,180,659

COMPARISON WITH 1878.

The statement for the year 1878 is as follows:

Crops.	Products.	Values.
Wheat, bu	460,122,400	$436,316,424
Corn, bu	1,388,218,750	441,153,403
Oats, bu	414,578,500	101,940,830
Rye, bu	25,842,700	13,592,826
Barley, bu	42,245,630	24,483,315
Buckwheat, bu	12,246,829	6,454,120
Cotton, bales	5,216,633	170,884,641
Tobacco, lbs	392,540,000	22,197,407
Hay, tons	37,685,296	295,548,902
Potatoes, bu	124,126,650	73,059,125
Total		$1,488,570,866

—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Flower Garden.

Most flower seeds are good for more than one year. Asters, stocks and some other sorts are worthless the second season. Of a large number of varieties, a portion will germinate the second year, but not a very high percentage, such as phlox, verbena and many others. Seeds saved in a favorable season, and properly dried, will of course remain good longer than those saved in an unfavorable year, or carelessly cured. As a rule, round seeds are good longer than thin, flat ones, and many of the smallest are good as long as any. Old balsam seeds are generally acknowledged to be better than new. Last Summer, in the garden of an old German lady, I saw some flowers from seeds brought from the old country sixteen years before. She had petunias, portulacas and gourds.—*J. B. Root.*

Talmage Has His Knitting.

Buffalo Courier.

When Dr. Talmage said that the Brooklyn Presbytery wanted to make his church "pay for the stilletto with which they have been stabbing it," he was as picturesque, but also as inaccurate as usual. The assessments laid upon the Tabernacle were all due before the Talmage trial began. Twenty-two Presbyters have published a declaration asserting that Dr. Talmage in his recent statement has repeated his old offenses of falsehood and unministerial conduct. They deny that he holds the reputation of any one of them in his power. In the meanwhile he retorts to a reporter in the library of his Oxford street residence: "I have no anxiety about this thing. They want to drive me out of the church, but I propose to stay in the Brooklyn Tabernacle and the Presbyterian denomination. You can say I've brought my knitting, and I intend to stay."

THE MAINE MUDDLE.

Organization of the Fusion Legislature—Maj. Chamberlain Assumes the Office of Governor.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.—In the House Assistant Clerk Gibbs proceeded to call the certified roll of members. Hale claimed that certain elected members of the House from cities are not on the roll, and moved that they be included. He supported his motion in a long speech. Objections were made to the motion from the other side, and Hale was ruled out of order by the Assistant Clerk, who refused to put the motion, on which the Republicans withdrew from participating in the proceeding. A message was then sent to the Governor and Council, stating that a quorum of members of the House were present ready to be qualified.

Great excitement prevailed during Hale's remarks and uproarious applause followed.

After notification to the Governor that a quorum was present, the Governor appeared and qualified the members. He then announced that 76 members being a quorum, had taken and subscribed to the necessary oaths and were regularly and duly constituted the House of Representatives. This announcement was received with wild applause from the outside.

Gov. Garcelon says he has put into their hands the opinions of the Supreme Court, as well as a petition of the gentlemen from certain cities claiming seats, invoking their careful consideration of the same. Three cheers were given for Gov. Garcelon, followed by prolonged hisses. The quorum is made of 75 Fusionists and one Republican (Eugene Hale). The Fusionists not participating are Sprout of Vozie, Voter of Farmington and Snow of Skowhegan.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—The largest crowd that ever made its way to the State House began to move thitherward as early as 8 o'clock this morning. The police at the Capitol were without badges and had no appearance of bearing arms. There was a perfect jam in the corridors, hall and stairway, and it was with great difficulty that those allowed to enter the Legislative Halls pushed their waythither There were not very many vacant seats in the House, as the Republicans carried out their program and kept away, a few only moving about in the rear of the hall. At a quarter to 9, Assistant Clerk of the House E. W. Gibbs called the roll for the selection of seats. The Republicans did not respond to their names, neither did the Fusionists, who have been reported as non-affiliating.

As a quorum was conceded in the Senate, public interest was attracted to proceedings in the House, the galleries of which were crowded. At 10 o'clock, the Senators elect were called to order by Samuel M. Lane, Secretary of the last Senate. Prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel Upjohn. The roll was called and all members, without exception, responded to their name. Sen. Locke, of Cumberland, at once gained the floor and read a protest from the Republican members against the Senate proceeding. The Secretary refused to entertain the motion and a message was sent to the Governor and Council informing them that the members elect of the House were present for the purpose of being qualified. The Governor and Council appeared and the oaths were administered.

Sen. Locke then renewed his motion, but the Secretary would not entertain it. An election of President of the Senate then began, the Republicans refusing to serve on the Committees or participate in the election of officers. The Senate elected James D. Lampson, President. A protest was put in by the Republican members that the election was not by the legally elected members.

The House proceeded to organize by the election of John C. Talbot, as Speaker, by a vote of 72, no quorum, Mr. Hale objected but was overruled, and Mr. Talbot was conducted to the chair. Three cheers were given for Mr. Hale. W. E. Gibbs was chosen Clerk by a vote of 74. Mr. Hale again raised the point of no quorum, but was again overruled. The Republicans claim fraud in counting the quorum and that the names were signed to a list of persons not present. H. Carlton Cheever was chosen Assistant Secretary by a vote of 68. Again was a point raised that no quorum voted, and again was it overruled. The question of notifying the Senate of an organization was defeated, Mr. Hale taking the ground that there had been no legal organization of the House, and no other body could be informed. He was, therefore, overruled. The protest of members from five Cities, was presented by Mr. Hale, who proceeded to address the House in an impressive and telling speech, urging that the people of Maine are waiting with a most intense anxiety, for a settlement of these cases. The only way to allay the great excitement prevailing, is to admit these members who are clearly elected according to the expressed decision of the Supreme Court. This course will alone propitiate the people of Maine. He moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole and consider the cases. This Legislature ought not to take a single step until even tended justice is done. The House refused to go into Committee of the Whole, five voting in the affirmative, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Elections, when such committee is appointed. The Farming and other cases were also referred. Mr. Dickey remarked that the Supreme Court had nothing to do with the action of the Legislature, which drew forth a plea from Mr. Hale, defending the Court and asking that the constitutional barriers be not swept away. He said that election of officers under the laws passed by this body as now constituted would not be legal. At three o'clock the House adjourned.

The principal interest of the State House to-day centered in the popular branch, the proceedings in the Senate hardly reaching a ripple of excitement. The Fusion Senators made a marked concession in voting 18 to 12 to refer the matter of the counted out to a special committee to act at once. The committee will probably be named to-morrow. There were scenes in the House never before witnessed in New England. The supreme mement came when the Assistant Clerk refused to put a motion to adjourn, and Mr. Hale, standing upon a desk, put the motion himself, followed by deafening applause and the immediate withdrawal of the Republican members. The whole audience rose, and there followed a tremendous storm of applause. The audience seemed to be largely on the side of the Republicans. The result of the day was really a triumph for the Fusionists, but the Republicans say it will be ephemeral. How, amid so much excitement and intense feeling good order could be preserved, was a marvel. The Republicans held a secret caucus to-night to decide on future action, and there was a full and free interchange of opinion.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—A Journal Augusta, Me., special says: An immense crowd is in attendance at the State House. The rotunda, corridors, committee rooms and galleries are a fesrful jam. Members elect with certificates and without and counted out members, with all the contestants are admitted to the floor of both branches, also ex-Governors, members of Congress, State officers, representatives of the press etc., until the house was full. The assembly was called to order by assistant Clerk Gibbs. John C. Talbot announced the drawing of seats. Butler, of Massachusetts, was the first Republican to draw his seat. Republicans are not generally drawing seats. Staples, Clerk of the House, is present but does not act, Gibbs presiding.

LATER.—The Republicans came in and took part in the drawing, and every member responded except Voter, of Farmington, and Snow, of Skowhegan, and the 14 in the disfranchised cities and towns.

Rev. Mr. Wales, of Biddeford, Representative elect, opened the session by prayer.

Asst. Clerk Gibbs called the certified roll from the Secretary of State asking the members to respond as their names were called. All responded to their names except Snow and Voter.

The Governor and Council attended in the Senate and administered the oath of office. The Senate organized by electing John D. Lawson, President, A. G. Andrew, Secretary; Francis B. Green, Assistant Secretary, and the other Fusion officers nominated in the caucus last night,

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8.—Both branches assembled quietly at 10. There was no comparison between the crowd and that of yesterday. Sentinels are stationed at the doors, the police force continuing under the control of the Sheriff and Mayor. Immediately on opening the Senate, Sen. Hobson, of Lincoln, offered the following:

Ordered, that the Joint Select Committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed by the Chair, to investigate the charges of bribery and intimidation alleged to have been attempted on members of the Legislature since they received their certificates, with power to send for persons and papers, and that the Committee be instructed to commence their investigation to-day, on adjournment of this session and report as soon as may be.

This order was opposed by Sens Locke, Harris, Berry, and other Republicans.

There was not even a street rumor for the charge of bribery on the part of the Senate. If so, they would gladly appoint it. If members of the House had been bribed or intimidated, their investigation should begin there. Order passed.

On the opening of the House, the Speaker invoked good order and intimated that the scenes enacted yesterday by outsiders would not be repeated. He had scarcely finished speaking when the doors were opened and the windows thrown up and the impatient crowd rushed in. After the people entered, quiet was again restored, but at one time trouble seemed imminant. The records of yesterday were read and showed the fact that not more than 72 votes were thrown for any candidate voted for.

Hale announced the presence of 60 certificated members being Republicans who withdrew yesterday who were ready to be qualified. They were then conducted to the Council Chamber, but acting Governor Lamson declined to qualify them at present, as he did not exactly know the extent of his power in that direction, but should inform himself. The House then quietly adjourned; The members will undoubtedly be qualified to-morrow. Mr. Sprout, of Veazie, is amoung the number who will act with the Republicans, 'giving Republicans the majority in the popular branch should the members from the Five Cities be admitted.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 9.—Early this morning, Maj. Chamberlain issued a General Order, stating that in view of the extraordinary situation now presented at the seat of government, he would assume the command and protect the public property and institutions of State in trust for the people until the Governor's successor has been legally elected and duly qualified. By this order Gen. Chamberlain assumes temporarily the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The entire police force at the House was changed this morning, those indicted by Chamberlain taking the place of those drilling there several weeks. The change was quietly made.

At the opening of the session but one Republican appeared and took his seat, Sen. Lock, of Cumberland. The vote on the bribery order was reconsidered and the order laid on the table.

The Committee appointed on gubernatorial votes are Atwell, Linn, Thompson of Knox, Barrett, Locke, Dingley, Flint. The Committee on Senatorial votes, who will proceed at once with their duty, are Strickland, Patten, Thompson of Knox, Rankin, Coombs, Lampson. Seventy two members only appeared this morning in their seats in the House, all Fusionists. The House attempted to exclude all but official reporters, but several were smuggled in.

Thomas B. Swan, of Minat, arose and read the statement that $1,000 had been paid him not to appear at the organization of the Legislature. He stated that the money had been paid him by Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, and that he (Swan) should not claim it.

Hariman, of Kennebeck, testified that the same offer had been made him by White.

RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Appearance of a Significant Pamphlet in Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Detailed reports of Russian military preparations which come from various points on the Austrian and German frontier are beginning to excite attention throughout Europe.

A pamphlet has just been issued where in the frontier defences of Germany and Russia are elaborately discussed and the respective advantage of different plans of invasion on either side canvassed. The author is evidently a German military man, and the appearance of such pamphlet under present circumstances is regarded in Berlin as highly significant. The writer expresses the belief that Germany's eastern frontier is sufficiently defended and that German forces can be easily and quickly mobilized and thrown upon important points in sufficient strength even on the shortest notice to hold the Russians at bay on the frontier until measures of resistance in the interior can be thoroughly organized.

The following passage closes the treatise:

When at the beginning of September the venerable German Emperor visited Alexander at Alexandrowe he showed to the world with the gratified concurrence of his people that his traditional friendly relations to Russia still subsisted and consequently allayed the excitement which had been caused in Europe by newspaper recriminations extending over several months. If the Emperor Alexander uttered the words ascribed to him by the public journals, "Than God a war with Germany is an impossibility," he spoke, we may well believe, in accordance with the feeling of the great majority of his loyal subjects. These words are, it is to be hoped, to be effaced neither by Nihilists, nor pan-Slavonic agitators, nor by those restless statesmen and generals who, notwithstanding their experience of a Rosso-Turkish war, desire to satiate their thirst for glory by an attack upon Germany. Should they venture upon this they may, perhaps, find their object will be a trifle more difficult of attainment in this country than it proved in Turkey.

THE DETROIT BRIDGE.

Protest from the Vessel Men Against It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Congressman Townsend, of Cleveland, has presented to the House a memorial in the nature of a protest against the bridging of the Detroit River. It represents that the proposed bridge will seriously interfere with the commerce of the lakes, and will be a dongerous obstruction to navigation, and the signers protest against the proposed concession to a single City that will seriously injure the commercial interests of others. The document is very largely signed by vessel men from many ports on the whole chain of lakes, and the signers represent the Cities, the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage stated below:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Cleveland	115	107,246
Bay City	11	5,927
East Saginaw	31	10,055
Sheboygan	14	2,988
Kenosha	8	2,705
Erie	5	3,000
Chicago	97	54,890
Detroit and Port Huron	210	81,325
Muskegon	9	3,375
Black River	18	10,000
Hamilton	21	11,300
Port Rumsell	10	4 120
Conneaut	4	2,650
Total	548	330,312

Let Her Come to New York and Spend It.

Waterloo Observer.

Miss Margoe, of Porte Jervis, was offered $600 by an old farmer living near that place if she would marry him. She refused the offer, but finally accepted when he made the amount an even thousand. The same old story—money makes the Margoe.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Forty-sixth Congress---Second Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

SEN. PENDLETON gave notice of the following amendment to the Senate joint resolution known as the Bayard resolution, at the end of resolution and words: "And said notes shall not be available for any of the reserves required to be kept by the national banks, and all such reserves shall be kept in coin." Ordered printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the correspondence called for by resolution of the Senate of December 8, 1879, concerning the Indians. Sec. Schurz says he forwards copies of all correspondence, excepting two letters received from Gen. Adams, one concerning the testimony taken by the Ute Commission, and the other touching further negotiations with the Utes with reference to their reservation. Those letters, the Secretary says, the interests of public policy demands should be withheld from publication at present.

On motion of Sen. PENDLETON, the Senate took up and considered the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the Indian funds held in trust by him at four instead of five per cent., except where treaties stipulate otherwise. After some discussion the bill was allowed to go over subject to Sen. Pendleton's call to permit further examination of its provisions.

A special order bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation. On motion of Sen. ALLISON it was postponed until to-morrow.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Sen. DAVIS, of Illinois—To establish a Court of Appeals.

By Sen. COCKRELL—To repeal Section 4,724 Revised Statutes and to provide that no person on the retired list of the army, navy or marine corps shall draw a pension; also to admit free of duty all articles intended for the exhibition at the Millers' International Exhibition at Cincinnati in June 1880.

By Sen. SLATER—Appropriating $500,000 for continuing the work of constructing locks at Cascades, Oregon.

Sen. CONKLING presented petitions from a large number of citizens of New York State formerly soldiers remonstrating against the passage of the Senate bill 496 providing for medical and surgical examinations and taking of testimony of pension cases; also a memorial of the owners and agents of steam and sail vessels on Northern lakes protesting against the erection of a swing bridge over the Detroit River.

Sen. PENDLETON introduced a bill to transfer certain claims from the executive departments to the court of claims for adjudication.

By Sen. DAVIS (W. Va.), to make an appropriation for the improvement of the Little Kanawha River, also making an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Monongahela River in West Virginia and Pennsylvania; referred

By Sen. VEST, fixing the compensation of the United States District Attorneys; also limiting the compensation of Clerks of the District and Circuit Courts, where one person holds both offices; also fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and Deputies, and for other purposes.

Sen. LOGAN presented a very large number of petitions of soldiers for equalization of bounties.

On motion by Sen. MORGAN, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sen. Houston, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

By unanimous consent the States were called this morning as of Monday for bills of reference.

Mr. CHALMERS introduced a bill which was referred to regulate coin certificates. It provides that holders of gold or silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States mint to be coined, and shall receive coin certificates for the value thereof in denominations of not less than $5; such certificates are to be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues and to be reissuable.

The bullion deposited is to be coined as rapidly as possible and applied to the payment of the bonded debt, but there shall be always kept in the Treasury gold and silver coin equal to one-third of the outstanding coin certificates, the issue of coin certificates to be limited to bullion so received.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers resident from the United States to foreign countries. Referred.

By Mr. MILLS—A request to the President to invite Mexico to enter into a treaty, also Brazil.

By Mr. LEFEVER objected to the bill on the ground that there was no endorsement, that the compilation was correct, and he therefore submitted an amendment providing that the publication authorized by the bill shall be prima facie evidence of the laws therein contained in all Courts of the United States and of the several States and territories, and reference to any original act to sill not be precluded.

The amendment was adopted, as were also the Committee amendments, and the Senate bill passed.

By Mr. JONES—A bill to repeal the 224 section of "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and other purposes," and to declare the rights, privileges and land granted in said section to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad forfeited, and that section to be re-enacted in favor of the New Orleans & Pacific Railroad Company.

Adjourned till Monday.

How to Stir the Fountains.

Norristown Herald.

Gen. Danial Ruggles, of Fredericksburg, Va., has devised a plan for producing rain in dry weather, and he wants Congress to appoint a special committee to consider it. His method is to send up balloons charged with dynamite, the concussion caused by the explosion to produce the required rainfall. The Government should practice economy, but we are willing that Congress should spend $10,000,000 in experimenting with Ruggles's plan, provided we are permitted to name the men who are to accompany the balloons in the air and explode the dynamite. But, seriously, we haven't much faith in Gen. Ruggles's plan. It strikes us that it would be better to have the cars of his balloons constructed in the shape of large tubs, with perforated bottoms, and fill 'em with water at the river, and ascend in the air and sail over dry countries with his balloons, and let them act as serial sprinkling carts, as it were. This, it seems, to us is a more sensible plan than exploding dynamite. A Sunday school picnic brings on rain quick enough, but it would be rather expensive traveling over the country with several hundred children and fifty grown up persons holding picnics in localities suffering from a drouth.

Extremists.

North American Review.

Nothing is more obvious than that many of the suffrage agitators are impatient of purely feminine work and eager to imitate men; and even those who are most forward to disclaim this imitation are apt to give practical contradiction to their words. Some of the enthusiastic among them regard the object of their longing, the ballot, as the destined agent of a sort of miracle in nature. The most pronounced case of this sort that we know is that of two maiden ladies who insist that, after a few years of voting, women will be as large and strong as men, and like them in other respects. A disposition to ignore differences of sex is so common that few persons can fail to observe it. Sometimes it takes curious forms. A few days ago, a distinguished and much-respected gentleman told us the following: Being on the examining board of a school in a country town, he asked the pupils what was meant by gender in nouns and pronouns. As they could not answer, he looked to the teacher for explanation, whereupon she said, with flushed cheeks and some sharpness, "Nothing is taught about gender in *this* school!"

A Little Joke on Pinker.

Young Pinker, says the Cleveland *Voice*, is anything but deep, but still he has memory for all slang expressions. The other day at a little social party he mentioned the fact that the chief clerk in the office in which he is employed had resigned.

"And you've got the vacancy, I suppose, Pinky?" jokingly inquired one of the boys.

"Oh! yes," sarcastically assented Pinker, "I've got the vacancy—in my mind."

"Yes, that's so," giggled the prettiest girl in the room, and then everybody laughed, and Pinker says he can't for the life of him see what it was that so aroused their merriment.

Dr. Harter's IRON TONIC

Is a Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates, Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c., &c.

Manufactured by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., No. 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the TONIC. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the TONIC has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. Most gratefully yours,

TROY, O., Jan. 2, 1878. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

A SICKENING STORY.

The Fiendish Utes Outrage Their Helpless Captives.

Publicity Given to the Terrible Truth at Last—The Significance of One Scene in the Council Chamber—A Plot to Hold the Commissioners as Hostages Foiled—The Remarkable Tact and Patience of Gen. Hatch.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

ALAMOSA, Col., Jan. 5.—The excitement prevailing over the Ute trouble in Colorado has been somewhat increased by a letter published recently from Mrs. N. C. Meeker, disclosing the fact that each and all of the women who were held as captives after the massacre at White River suffered the

VIOLATION OF THEIR PERSONS,

through fear of worse treatment at the hands of these red devils. The evidence was given to the Commission by the women in their examination on their release from captivity. While in the Gunnison country, it was first distinctly understood by them that the evidence of their mistreatment should be used only by the Commission in their efforts to establish the guilt of the Indians who had perpetrated the outrages. Each and all of the captives begged that this phase of their horrible misfortune should not be given to the public. It seems to have been, in their situation as captives, a choice between death or submitting to the hellish designs of their captors. The examination further discloses that they were permitted, as

THE LAST ALTERNATIVE,

with the exception of Mrs. Meeker, to choose from among the chiefs who should live with them during the terrible suspense which their captivity must have been, following the massacre at the agency. This evidence was confided to the Commission, among whose records it has lain dormant, awaiting the tardy channels of justice from the Department of the Interior, until the horrible suspicion was enhanced by the appearance in print of Mrs. Meeker's letter. The Indians in speaking of the ravishing of the women, subsequently seemed to regard the act as in perfect keeping with the style of warfare, in which they are fond of indulging. It is known that Persunnes took Josephine Meeker and came very near having a personal encounter with Douglas concerning his selection. An Uncompahgre Ute

NEXT TOOK MRS. PRICE,

who was afterward turned over to Johnson. Douglas says that no one took Mrs. Meeker, as she was too old, and he thought she ought not to be running around loose without being cared for, so he took her. The Indians now en route as hostages are as follows: White River Utes—Jack, Gowerwick. Uncle Sam; Uncompahgres—Ouray, Wash, Charley; Wiminuchers — Exlander, Topusho, Mucchas, Carroches and Apache. Charley, Aquila and Buckskin Charley are expected to come in. Gen. Hatch has selected fighting men and fighting chiefs only, and as long as these chiefs are out the Indians will not dare to fight. It has required no small amount of nerve on the part of Gen. Hatch, Lieut. Valois and the commission,

TO PENETRATE THE VERY HEART

of the Indian country and demand these warriors. The Indians, at the time the agreement was made to deliver up all, came prepared to fight. The pipe of peace was handed around and smoked in turn by the Chiefs. It was a thrilling spectacle, as each one of the Chiefs smoked and threw his pipe upon the floor. The Commission knew in case the pipe passed a single Chief, it was a declaration of war on the part of the Utes, and they were prepared to shoot any chief who should have the temerity to take up his knife in their presence. It was the intention of the Indians to capture and

HOLD THE COMMISSIONERS AS HOSTAGES.

Great credit is due Gen. Hatch for the sound judgment he has used in the premises by selecting the hostages from among their fighting men. He has insured the safety of the settlers, and has their sinews of war well in hand. The patience which he has exercised has been something remarkable. To give an idea of the fighting qualities of the Utes, it is known that the Indian who killed Lieut. Wier was only 13 years of age. It is the prevailing impression among Coloradoans that the Government would save many millions annually if they would intrust the whole Indian business to the War Department. It is regarded as a strange proceeding, that among those ordered to Washington, Gen. Hatch and Lieut. Valois, who are really

THE IMPORTANT PERSONAGES

of the commission have been omitted. Gen. Hatch has endeavored to carry out the wishes of Sec. Shurz, and the country has nearly had another repetition of the Canby massacre in consequence. The only law which these Indians seem to understand is force. Ouray, whom the Department of the Interior has chosen as its oracle, has always used force to govern the Indians, instead of moral suasion, and when he has found an incorrigible one he has killed him. This gives the peace policy rather a farcical outlook. One thing is certain: it is a mistake to stop the troops. Gen. Hatch, with two regiments, would settle what now promises to be a serious outbreak for

THE UNPROTECTED SETTLEMENTS.

There is but a handful of men here, and, as it is now, Hatch has only 22 companies, averaging 50 men each, to garrison 13 forts in Colorado, New Mexico, and to protect the Mexican frontier against invasion. Gen. Hatch has had 50 men and 120 horses killed during the last year with his small force. He has a foe consisting of 4,500 Utes, 2,000 Piutes, 18 Navajoes, 6,000 Apaches and Pueblos, and if the Government can not destroy this small branch of the hostiles, it will lead to a repetition of the massacre already fresh in the minds of the people. Not to punish it is to invite further attacks. The people of Colora do are fully aroused in this matter. Public sentiment has become tender, and the miners only need the word to go in and send the redskins to their happy hunting grounds.

A Democratic Corner.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* repeats the story that there is a little "corner" where Senators go for spirituous comfort. It is in the Democratic cloak room, and there, in an unassuming wardrobe of which a Senate official holds the key, a supply of the best li

News of the Week.

THE CAPITAL.

The correspondence sent to the Senate by Sec. Schurz in regard to the Ute Indian trouble, is extremely voluminous, covering hundreds of pages. Much of it has already been published, but a portion is now made public for the first time. On November 4, last, Commissioner Adams, who was then at Denver, telegraphed Sec. Schurz that an examination under oath of the late captives disclosed such a brutal treatment of them, in which Chiefs Douglass and Johnson were implicated, and which was unknown and unexpected to Commissioner Adams, (and, as he believes to Chief Ouray also), that he feared with living witnesses against them the Indians would not obey Ouray's orders. He also expresses the opinion, formed after hearing these witnesses, that the troops would probably have to be used against them soon. Sec. Schurz replied, advising against the use of troops till the work of the commission was ended. On November 28, Commissioner Adams telegraphed the Secretary that Agent Stanley, at Los Pinos, was interfering with the work of the commission by keeping up business relations with Chief Douglass and other White River Utes. On the 30th Agent Stanley was ordered by Sec. Schurz to report to Washington.

At Washington, Jan. 8, the National Greenback Labor party met. About 100 or 125 delegates from different States were in attendance, and with the exception of 13 Greenback Congressmen, were mostly representatives of State and local Greenback associations. There are, however, a few delegates who come as representatives of trade and labor organizations. The Conference was called to order by F. P. Dewees, Chairman of the National Committee of the Greenback Labor party, who delivered an earnest address. Rep. Hurch was made Permanent Chairman. Rev. Dr. De LaMatyr offered prayer, after a motion that prayer be dispensed with, was lost. The Conference appointed a committee to report on the time and place for a meeting for a Presidential nominating convention, and also to report basis of representation in that convention. The committee consists of members of the National Executive Committee and Congressional Committee of the Labor party, together with one delegate from each of the States represented. Resolutions were read in great number and had reference to all sorts of subjects. The resolutions were all referred to a committee on call for the Convention and a basis of representation. Many ladies and gentlemen were present by invitation. The audience was very orderly, listened attentively, and applauded the resolutions loudly as they were read.

At Washington, Jan. 11, the Ute delegation arrived. They were met at the depot by two employes of the Indian Bureau, who escorted them to their quarters at the Tremont House, and have kept a strict watch on them during the day. The hotel has been besieged all day by curious people anxious to see the Indians, but were disappointed, as the officials of the Interior Department have given strict orders that they should not be allowed to talk to any one previous to the council at the department. They remained in their rooms all day. Sec. Schurz stated this evening that he has not yet decided upon the program to be followed in their examination, as he is awaiting the arrival of Gen. Adams, who is expected to-morrow.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate a letter from the Chief of Engineers, and accompanying it a copy of the report from Maj. W. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers of Survey, made on the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the act of June, 1878, with a view to the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of the Delaware Chesapeake Bay. The new estimates for the Dissafras route amount to $8,500,000, or about $5,000,000 more that the previous estimate. The Cheptank route is second on the list in point of cost, the greatest advantages being in matters of freedom of obstruction by ice, and the economy of maintainance of its approaches.

P. M. Gen. Key has transmitted to Congress the records of the Postoffice Department respecting the extent to which lottery companies use the mails. The records show that six different companies were interested. Of these the Department is informed that the Kentucky State Lottery Company does not secure the holders of tickets by depositing bonds with the State Treasurer as claimed. The case against the Commonwealth Distributing Company rests upon the same kind of evidence as that upon which the order against the Kentucky State Lottery was issued. It is not deemed compatible with the public interests to submit now the evidence upon which the Postmaster-General acted, in the Louisiana State case, there being a suit pending.

Sec. Schurz says he does not at present desire to say anything regarding his conference with Ouray, and that he has not yet decided whether he will hold open counsel with the entire delegation of Indians or not.

HAST.

At Boston Jan. 8, the message of Gov Long showed that the total public debt of the State at the close of 1879 is $37,020,454, which is the same as a year ago. While this is strictly true, the State financially is not so well off as a year ago, for on the 1st of January, 1878, there was a cash balance in the treasury of $1,598,517, against $250,057 January 1, 1880. This diminution is attributable to a mistake made last year in reducing the State tax from $1,000,000, to $400,000.

WEST

At Pueblo, Col., Jan. 7, twelve Ute Indians in charge of Lieut. Taylor of the Seventh Cavalry with 10 men, arrived and went East immediately. They had ordered dinner at the Union Depot Hotel, but seeing so large a crowd of pale faces, destroyed their appetites, and they went aboard the train at once and left without eating. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people were at the depot to see the savages. "Hang the red devils!" "Shoot the murdering fiends!" and like expressions were frequently heard from a portion of the crowd, and they were pelted with stone coal by some boys who had taken a position on a coal train on the side track. The Indians were terror-stricken and completely cowed. A move was afoot in the morning to organize 500 men and lynch the savages, but cooler counsels prevailed, and the citizens determined to let the Indians pass without injury.

At St. Louis, Jan. 11. Representatives from boot and shoe factories held a meeting and adopted resolutions demanding an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, to go into effect January 15. It was announced that the schedule had been agreed to in three of the factories, and that the others were considering the proposition favorably. The belief is that the advance will be obtained without a strike.

A telegram bearing date of Mesculero Agency, New Mexico, January 8, via Mesilla, New Mexico, has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, announcing serious trouble between Mexicans and Indians. Agency employes and property are reported all right. Gen. Pope has ordered all the cavalry in Southern New Mexico to march rapidly against the Indians. Advices at the War Department state that the renegade Apache Indians recently followed across the border into Mexico by Gen. Morrow, have returned. The Mexican authorities have requested that they be permitted to assist in the pursuit of the Indians on the American side. The Secretary of War has granted the request.

SOUTH.

Birmingham Ala., dispatch says the boom in iron has started fresh life in this new and enterprising City. Springing into being almost in a night the hard times since 1870 greatly depressed it. All of a sudden it has taken a fresh leap on the road to prosperity. The iron furnace near here is manufacturing 30 tons of pig iron at a net profit of $1,000 a day to the stockholders. Two hundred car loads of coal are daily shipped, and new business and coal mines are being opened. The coal fields of the Cahawba, Warrior and Coosa rivers are traversed by railroads, intersecting each other at this point, and a road is in contemplation to Mobile, the object being to make that City the point of export for these large supplies of coal and iron.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

A Dublin dispatch says a conference of farmers clubs has been held at Mallow, County Cork, to consider the land question. Several members of Parliament were present, among them William Shaw, Home Rule member from Cork, who said the question involved was whether a million people who might live comfortably in Ireland were to be driven to the Poor-house or swept away to America. The Home Rule League has called a public meeting for the 21st inst. to consider the state of the country.

Lord Derby, speaking at the trade banquet at Huddersfield said: "The United States might be our most formidable rivals, but Americans do not face us in open fight. They fight entrenched behind a protective tariff, even with the help of which, they have not wholly checked the importation of English manufactures into America. Still American competition is not to be lightly spoken of."

Mayor Tolun has received a dispatch from the Lord Mayor of London relative to the distress in Ireland and soliciting aid. The Aldermen resolved to hold a public meeting Monday to devise means to collect money for the sufferers.

Germany.

The London Times' Berlin correspondent says he can state as a fact that in spite of all quieting assurances circulated from St. Petersburg, the ill feeling between Germany and Russia continues, and a struggle between the two Chancellors is still proceeding. The same correspondent says the name of Challemel La Cour as successor to Count De Slyaller has been withdrawn, as the German Government plainly declares he will not be welcomed there.

Russia.

Dated Jan. 11, a Berlin telegram says that D. O. Bril has had a private audience with the Emperor during which, he was ordered by the Czar to make some important statements concerning the movement of the Russian troops in Poland.

A Berlin dispatch says the entire staff of the Governor General of European Russia has been summoned to St. Petersburg to discuss the question of reorganization of the Police system. The Czar is profoundly dissatisfied with the present force.

A Vienna correspondent under date of Jan. 13says: "The new developments in Russia may be very significant of what may happen 10 years hence, but those persons who are conversant with Russian military affairs do not think Russia is preparing for some great action in the immediate future. The work of reorganization and introducing standing order of battle in time of peace, which was greatly disturbed by the Turkish war, entails much moving about of troops and material—movements very apt to be construed into something quite different from their real intention."

Afghanistan.

A dispatch from Candahar dated Jan. 12 says: "The leader of the Herat troops has been decoyed into the City and put to death by Ayoob Khan."

No reports have reached here confirming the announcement that Abdull Rahman Kahn, pretender to the Afghan throne, had arrived at Balkh.

The Russian press and Continental correspondents freely discuss the probabilities of British occupation of Herat.

Gen. Martinez Campos, it is said, intends quitting Spain. The act is construed as in expectation of political troubles.

France.

It is stated that the Russian Russia for 1880 shows an exact balance between the income and expenditure of the Empire, each being 660,000,000 roubles.

Particular attention is being paid here to the development of affairs in France. It was hoped that time would remove national antipathies and that war might be altogether avoided, but this hope has been much shaken by recent events in France. The new French Cabinet, and particularly the Premier, DeFreycinet, is mistrusted, the latter being regarded as a creature of Gambetta.

DR. WASHINGTON.

His "Rheumatiz" Remedy.

The other day, says the Little Rock *Gazette*, Dr. Washington, a colored man, was arraigned before a justice of the peace, charged with something like malmedical practice. He had given a colored man a dose of medicine, and the colored man didn't live but one hour afterward.

The justice was a colored man, and probably knew as much of law as the doctor did of medicine. When the doctor had been arraigned, the justice asked:

"Dr. Washington, how long is you been practicin' ob medicine?"

"Since de wah, sah."

"What books on de fizick or de human reconstruction did yer study?"

"Oh, I studied 'nuf—Cornstalk's plosophy morg de number. Now, jedge, let me ax you one pint. What books on de law did you study?"

"I se heah, prisoner afore de bar, ter try dis case, an' not to stan' a 'zamination. Comin' down from de law language to plain nigger and mule, what the h—ll made you kill dat man? 'Splain yourself, sah, or I'll put de clamps of my 'thority on you."

"Ef dar's a man in dis country wha can 'splain hisself, I'se de man," said the doctor, arising. "Some few days ago I 'vented a new medicine from roots dug outen de ground. Hit struck me dat de medicine would cure de rheumatiz, an' whet I went ter see de man what is dead now I concluded to 'sperimeut on him. No medicine ain't no 'count till you 'speriment wid hit. All medical 'ventions has ter be proved. When Bright 'vented ter kidney disease, he didn't know it would work till he tried hit. I figured it up jes' dis way. Says I ter myself, ef dis medicine cures de man hit's good; but ef hit kills hits, hit won't do ter tamper wid, or let he 'round loose 'mong chilun. Well, I gin him der medicine, and about an hour afterward he was dead. How would I a known dat de medicine want fitten for use ef I hadn't a tried it? Don't yer see de geography ob my gegement? Science must be vanced, yer know."

"Dat's a fack," said the Justice, after musing awhile, "de pint are well sustained. Mr. Constable, turn dis man loose, and caution him not to 'vent any moah medicine in my township."

Who Invented the Scheme?

New York Tribune, (Rep.)

The maddest man in America at this moment is undoubtedly Eben P. Pillsbury. He invented the crime and braced up Garcelon to the dirty work of committing it in order that Pillsbury might be sent to the United States Senate. He it was who printed the blanks for the returns so that only three Aldermen could find room to sign, and thus laid the foundation in advance for the plea of "defective" returns. He started a newspaper for the purpose of defending the crime, and until Saturday night he was sure of success. His fatal blunder was made when he let go of Garcelon long enough to allow the latter to submit those questions to the Supreme Court. Garcelon thought he could be too sly for the court. Pillsbury would never have made that blunder.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? As your neighbor this same question.—*Times.*

HAVE YOU HEARD FROM MAINE?

The Republicans Take Possession of the State House, and Organize Both Branches of the Legislature—Committees Appointed to get a Decision from the Supreme Court—Gen. Chamberlain's Orders.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The Augusta, Me., special to the Journal says: In the House, when called to order, there were but 54 men in the seats. The Republicans were all absent. Visitors were admitted by ticket from Gen. Chamberlain's office. At 20 minutes past nine the House adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

The Senate adjurned at 11 o'clock until Monday.

A resolution was passed providing for a Committee on State Valuation.

Mr. Locke objected to such appointment when cities were not represented.

There are said to be some hundred stand of arms concealed in a large storage room connected with the library, and a guard of some six to 10 men, armed with muskets, placed over them.

Mayor Nash objects to these men remaining armed in such a manner while his police force is on duty, and is in consultation with Gen. Chamberlin in regard to their removal.

A letter has been received by a Fusionist from A. P. Gould, the substance of which is as follows: "Say to all that in my opinion a Governor and Council should be chosen before action is taken on filling a vacancy. I also think the opinion of the Judges should be entirely disregarded. We must hold the State government at all events, if it can possibly be done fairly. Let not a Republican be seated in either house if he can be excluded upon fair legal grounds."

AUGUSTA, Jan. 11.—Lewis Baker, in behalf of his client, E. Sproul, of Veazie, has attached the property of E. F. Pillsbury, of the Maine Standard, on a libel, based upon an article that the paper contained, charging bribery. Personal service will be made on Pillsbury tomorrow, and the case will be tried in Penobscot County. It is hinted that the program of the Fusionists will be to send a Sargeant-at-Arms from the House to arrest either E. Hall or Prof. Young, or both, and bring them into the House to form a quorum. It is now utterly impossible to secure a quorum, unless the presence of Republican members is secured, and that seems hardly possible as the failure to secure a quorum thus far had more strongly entrenched the Republicans in their positions. The Fusionists will exhaust every possible means to legally elect the Governor and Council, which will be a signal for proceeding to business, which has been suspended entirely. How such an election can be held, and how it would be regarded by Gen. Chamberlin, now acting as Governor, is not known, but it is contemplated. It is gathered from consultation with leading Fusionists and their remarks in the Senate, and the feeling is quite general, that members from the Cities will be allowed soon to take their seats. Maj. Smith, Greenback candidate, left for home on Saturday, but expects to return the first of the week. D. F. Davis remains on the ground.

Saturday prominent Fusionists applied to Gen. Chamberlin for the discharge of the Augusta police in charge of the State House, expressing the belief that public property was not endangered. Gen. Chamberlin informed them that if the request was granted he would order two companies of militia to take their place. The order was written for two companies to come by 8 o'clock, but the gentlemen making the request changed their minds, and the order was cancelled.

The following card from Wallace R. White will be published to-morrow:

WINTHROP, Maine, Jan. 8, 1880.

On Wednesday last, just before the Legislature was to be organized, two affidavits, signed by Thos. B. Swan and Moses Harriman, respectively, appeared in the Maine Standard, that some person or agent had given them $1,000 each, to stay away from the Legislature. Rumor connected my name therewith. I did not see fit to reply to the statement or affidavits, which did not have semblance enough of truth to give the name of the persons accused. This forenoon my name appeared for the first time in said papers. The statements contained in said papers, so far as they concern me, are absolutely, unqualifiedly and maliciously false, and never offered, paid or gave said Thos. B. Swan or Mr. Harriman one dollar in money, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of influencing their action or votes, or for any other purpose whatever. I make this general and unqualified denial and shall demand the fullest investigation at the proper time. No fair investigation, however, can be had before an unlawfully organized House of Representatives, every one of whose members, openly approve of the conduct of Harriman and Swan, and glory in their shame. It is a sad spectacle in Maine to see 75 Democrats and Greenbackers rejoicing in a crime, which, if actually committed, can be punished under the statutes of Maine with five years imprisonment. I object to be investigated by the conspirators of Swan and Harriman. We don't constitute juries in that way in Kennebec County.

(Signed.) WALLACE R. WHITE.

Mr. White has been summoned to appear before the Bribery Committee of the House, and will refuse to appear on the grounds as stated above.

PORTLAND, Jan. 11—Pres. Lamson, of the Senate, has assumed the duties of Governor, and the Argus will publish the following to morrow:

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 11, 1880.

To the Honorable Senate:

I have the honor to announce that, by careful examination of the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, in view of the fact that the office of Governor has been vacant, it becomes my imperative duty, as President of the Senate, to exercise the office of Governor until another Governor is qualified. It, therefore, becomes my duty to inform your honorable body that, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and in obedience to the imperative mandates of that instrument, I have assumed the exercise of the office of Governor for the time being. The exercise of executive functions being inconsistent with my further acting as President of the Senate, I can not meantime discharge the duties of the presiding officer of your honorable body.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. LAMSON.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 12.—It having been announced that James D. Lamson, President of the Senate, would this morning assume the duties of Governor, Gen. Chamberlain states that he shall positively refuse to recognize his claims to that position, and furthermore will recognize no one as Governor who shall be chosen by the Legislature as at present.

Peaceful Solution Probable.

BOSTON, Jan. 12th.—The Journal's Augusta special of last night says: "Very few Republican members or claimants left the City to-day. Every man except one or two is on hand. The question whether the Committee on Gubernatorial votes will report, and whether both branches will attempt to elect a Governor to-morrow, is freely discussed. The general opinion is they will not presume to elect a Governor as the House is at present constituted.

There is a rumor that leading Fusionists made to-day overtures for a compromise, when they were told that the admission of members elect of the disfranchised Cities and Towns of Farmington and Skowhegan would insure the attendance of Republicans. This would add 14 to the 62 members.

The Committee find that six persons received votes for Governor—Davis, Smith, Garcelon, Bradbury, Chamberlin and Greenleaf. The first four would be the names from which two would have to be chosen to send to the Senate. Thus if the House should be Republican and the Senate Fusion, a Fusion Governor would be elected. A quorum certificated would give the Republicans a majority of one. Republicans feel greatly relieved that the arms in the State House have been returned to the Arsenal, and consider it a great move toward a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

It is reported and believed by a large number of persons that the reason the galleries were not allowed to be occupied Friday was that the orders were to allow certain armed men concealed in the State Library in case of an attempt by the Republicans to capture the hall, as the Fusionists feared, to come down by a short cut and enter the south gallery with loaded muskets to command Representative Hall. The finding of muskets loaded rand catridge boxes filled, shows that bloody work was contemplated. Both parties keep their movements very cloudy from all outside members and claimants. Especially do they avoid making disclosures to newspaper correspondents.

Vote for Governor.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 12.—On the assembling of the Senate this morning President Lamson sent a letter announcing that he assumed the duties of Governor. Sen. Ellis of Waldo was chosen President pro tem.

The Committee on Gubernational votes reported that the whole number of votes was 138 807, necessary for a choice, 69,404. Daniel F. Davis had 68,770; Joseph L. Smith 47,649; Alonzo Garceion 21,844; Bion Bradbury 263; Daniel F. David 200. Remainder scattering. Constitution candidates are Daniel F. Davis Joseph L. Smith, Alonzo Garcelon and Bion Bradbury.

On the proposition to hold a joint convention for the purpose of qualifying an active Governor. Locke, of Cumberland made a long speech in which he reviewed the action of the Governor and Council and took up the cases of counted out members and the grounds upon which they were counted out. Locke claimed that the certificates issued by the Governor and Council and those not chosen were not legal, and acts passed by such a body would not be recognized by courts or obeyed by people.

Barker and Strickland replied, claiming that to all intents and purposes this is a legal Legislature, the members holding certificates from the Governor and Council. They meant, as honorable gentlemen, to do the fair thing, when the investigation should take place before the proper committee of the Legislature. A joint couvention was formed, and, in the presence of the Secretary of State and several members of the Council. John D. Lamson took his oath and was proclaimed acting Governor of the State. But 60 members were present in the House and it adjourned without transacting any business.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 12.—At 5:45 this evening the Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives proceeded to the State House for the purpose of organizing the Legislature. The movement was entirely unknown to the Fusionists and but few Republicans outside of the immediate members were aware of the position of affairs. The news that the Republicans had taken possession of the State House spread rapidly, and caused great rejoicing among the Republicans, who have been impatient to have just this result brought about. Mr Lamson, President of the Senate, when he saw the people assembling, proceeded to Gen. Chamberlain's headquarters and excitedly said: "I protest against these men coming in."

The General informed Lamson that he should permit the men to come in and stay as long as they pleased. There was no forcible resistance whatever. The halls were lighted, minor officers of the previous Legislatnre, familiar with the premises, taking hold and lending their assistance.

IN THE SENATE.

Hon. Jeremiah Dingley, jr., called the meeting to order, and Austin Harris was called to the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Butler, member of the House. Charles W. Turner, Assistant Secretary of the last Senate, called the roll, and 18 Senators responded to the call. A quorum was announced present, all being Republicans, who proceeded to qualify, the oath being administered by Hon. Wm. M. Stratton.

Andrew R. S. Smith was declared Senator from Lincoln County on the face of the returns. Joseph A. Locke was chosen President, receiving all the votes thrown—19. Chas. W. Tilden was chosen Secretary, and Geo. E. Brackett, of Belfast, Assistant Secretary. The following order was passed:

"Ordered, that a committee consisting of three members of the Senate, be appointed by the President to report to the Senate for its action, whether the Senate shall call upon the Justices of the Supreme Court for their opinion touching the legal organization of the Senate for the 59th Legislature, and to report for the action of the Senate such questions as the law and the facts require in the premises."

IN THE HOUSE.

The members of the House were called to order by Mr. Hale. Mr. Wentworth, of Kittery, was made temporary chairman, and Mr. Smith clerk, who called the roll of the members elect. All the Republicans responded, but the Fusionists did not. Eighty-five members of the House responded to the call and were qualified by Wm. Stratton, Clerk of the Court of Kennebec County. Subsequently six members who were not elected by the face of the returns on account of defects which were amended under the law of 1877, were admitted by a resolution of Mr. Strout. Geo. E. Weeks, Augusta, was elected Speaker.

After the organization, Mr. Hale offered a similar resolution to that passed by the Senate, calling for the appointment of a Committee to request the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court as to the legality of the organization of the House. In making the resolve, Mr. Hale spoke of the extraordinary circumstances under which they met and said the object of the organization was to settle vital questions affecting the organization of the Legislature and State Government. The House will obey the decision of the Court.

The House committee to investigate the charges of attempted bribery met in Representative Hall. H. R White was summoned to appear but did not respond. He declined to recognize the authority of the committee. Swann and Harriman reiterated the substance of their affidavits and statements in the House with some additional particulars. Swann said he first learned of the bribery through J. O. White, a relative of H. R. White. Solon Chase testified that Swann called upon him at midnight on the 5th inst. at the residence of his cousin, V. B. Chase and consulted him in regard to the transaction, and drew up the statement that he was going to take the $1,000, and promised to do so as he was asked for the sake of exposing the transaction. Mr. Chase advised him to go ahead. It appeared that no other parties witnessed the transaction in either case. Harriman testified he at first hesitated about going into the business, but after consulting Gove and others, concluded to do so. The investigation was continued until to morrow.

Mr. Hale's resolution was adopted unanimously.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ORDERS.

Gen. Chamberlain has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIV. M. M., AUGUSTA, Jan. 12.

General Orders No. 3.

First—The attention of all military organizations now in the service of the State, and of all men liable to military duty in this State, is directed to the following orders:

STATE OF MAINE,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.

General Order No. 12.

First—The several Counties in this State are constituted into the First Division, Militia of Maine.

Second—Maj. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain is assigned to the command of the First Division, and

Third—Commanding officers of all military organizations accepted into the service of the State, are required to report to him. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
S. D. LEAVITT,
Adjt.-General.

STATE OF MAINE,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.

Special order No. 45.

Major-Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain is hereby authorized and directed to protect the public property and institutions of the State, until my successor is appointed.

ALONZO GARCELON, Governor.

Second—I am now discharging the duties thus devolved upon me in protecting public property and institutions of the State until a Governor is legally elected and duly qualified.

Third—Particular attention is called to the law rendering it unlawful for any body of men other than the regular body of militia, without authority, expressly given, to associate themselves together as a military company, or organization, or to parade in public with arms.

Fourth—All persons and organizations will take notice accordingly, and all authorized military organizations will understand that they are to report to me for orders, until they are otherwise ordered by or through me.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,
Major General.

Official: FRANK E. NYE, Major and A. A. G.

"GOV." LAMSON.

It is presumed that Lamson will tomorrow issue an order instructing the militia not to obey the orders of Gen. Chamberlain.

THE SUPREME COURT.

It is hoped the Supreme Judicial Court will convene on Wednesday, in which event an answer is looked for by Friday or Saturday of this week. The Fusionists assert that Gen. Chamberlain has promised that they will not be prevented from entering the respective Chambers in the State House to-morrow. The Republicans are holding the situation to-night, and many of them are sleeping upon the desks in the Senate and House.

It is reported that Acting Gov. Lamson will to morrow endeavor to have Gen. Chamberlain arrested by the militia forces for his action in disregarding the protest of the former, previous to the assemblage of the Republican Legislature this evening.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 13.—At 1:45 the Committee of the House to report questions to submit to the Supreme Court, submitted a series which it was voted to submit to the Court. The questions are long

Both branches adjourned at 2:15 until Saturday, January 17th at 2 P. M.

Forty enthusiestic Republicans came to the City last night by Pullman train.

Mr. Hale, in his remarks relative to the order submitting questions to the Supreme Court, said the representatives assembled here did not desire a control the law did not give them, nor to ride rough-shod over any one, as they might have done days ago, but for the main purpose and great purpose indicated in the order, and when the Court decided the question the people of Maine will take that decision as the final exposition of law upon the question of organization, and it will be expected that everybody in the hall will accept it as laid down by the Court.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 13.—Both branches of the Legislature quietly assembled to-day. The Republicans remained away. The night at the Capital passed off very quietly—full guard on. The only thing irregular this morning was when G. W. Martin attempted to pass the guard in defiance of police regulations, and was summarily handled by the police.

The Fusionists are very reticent about expressing an opinion of events of last night. They seem surprised, and are entirely unwilling to converse upon the subject.

Wallace R. White, whose card of denial of bribery has been published, has been summoned before the Bribery Committee, but refuses to appear. The following is his card:

"To Henry Ingalls, Chairman Investigating Committee:

"I have received your summons to appear before your Committee, charged with the investigation of alleged bribery of T. B. Swan and Moses Harriman. I decline to appear, for the reason that you are not competent to send for persons and papers, and not competent to administer the legal oath; witnesses before you could swear to anything without incurring the hazard of prosecution for perjury. If Swan and Harrinan had secured a bribe, they would naturally swear falsely about it, and if they merely put up a job they would be still more likely to testify falsely. When I meet them, I want it to be before a tribunal that has power to enforce its decrees and to administer punishment. Your House of Representatives is illegally organized, or not organized at all, and if you have any doubt on that point, I shall be glad to have you arrest me for contempt, and then have the authority of your process tested by a writ of habeas corpus before the Supreme Judicial Court. If I am not sustained by that tribunal, I shall cheerfully appear before your Committee.

"WALLACE R. WHITE."

The reported scheme of Electing State Officers and Governor has apparently been abandoned, both parties seem ingly willing to await the decision of the Supreme Court, before proceeding further. Lamson, who claims to be acting Governor, has as yet performed no official act that at all interfer's with the prerogative of Gen. Chamberlain. The House took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

Somewhat Astonished.

New York World.

Apropos of the lady who has just got a divorce in England by calling for her husband's letters at his Club, our London nemesske tells this pleasing tale: A friend of mine, some years ago, confined by illness to his house, asked his lately married wife to call at ——s for his letters. The hall porter, one of the politest of men, expressed his extreme regret that it was against the rules of the club to give up members' letters without written authority. "But I am his wife," exclaimed the astonished lady. "Very sorry, madam; no doubt you are; but so many ladies call here who say the same thing, and whom we don't know," replied the diplomatic official. My friend never divulged what occurred between him and his bride when she returned home, but he looked gloomy for weeks afterwards.

Pedagog—"What is the meaning of the Latin word ignosco?" Tall student after all the other students have failed to give the correct definition) "I don't know." Pedagog—"Right, go up to the head."

—NOTHING makes a man, woman or child feel meaner than a tickling sensation in the throat. Take "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup." 25 cents.

GENERAL Debility; Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Prostration Asthma and Consumption in its first and second stages are

CURED BY THE USE OF

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

As this preparation is entirely different in its combination and effect from all other remedies called hypophosphites, the public are cautioned that the genuine has the name of FELLOWS & Co. blown on the bottle. The signature of the inventor, James I. Fellows, is written with red ink across the label, and the price is $1.50 per bottle. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is prescribed by the first physicians in every city in this and where introduced, and is a thoroughly orthodox preparation.

FOR AGUE, ANEMIA, INTERMITTENT FEVER, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c.

RAVENNA, MERCER CO., MISSOURI, May, 1879.

THE FELLOWS' MEDICAL MANUFACTURING CO.

GENTS—We have used your Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites with gratifying results in our practice, and consider it a valuable remedy in Anemia, and others as a reliable and agreeable preparation in Ague, Intermittent Fever, first and second stages of Pulmonary Consumption and in Nervous or General Debility. We would recommend it as the best thing we know of. Signed,

T. E. FALLOWAY, M. D.
JOHN L. GRIFLEY, M. D.

COLUMBIA BICYCLE.

Better than a horse, because you can ride it more miles in a day than a horse can go, and it costs nothing.

Send Three-cent Stamp for Price List and 24 page Illustrated Catalogue, with full information.

THE POPE MANUFAC'G CO.,
72 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

FITS CURED PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY. I send a bottle of my infallible cure to any sufferer who will send me their P. O. and Express address. Dr. H. G. ROOT, 181 Pearl Street, New York.

Health is Wealth.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparilian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DISEASE and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude.—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's Treatise on Disease and its cure, as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Ulcers, or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given special names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restore the blood humors to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which all diseases are formed.** This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated and the mercury, Calomel or Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow that cure may be, they will "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient feel better every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these Tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established, that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah F. Knapp, Mrs. C. Kraft, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Hibbins, in the present edition of our False and True.

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pa and cure acute diseases.

Radway's Ready Relief.

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a medical work published that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, stop Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscamus, and other powerful narcotics, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity of using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedia agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATNIG PILLS.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients. Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation

VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE for CALOMEL

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs.

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, F